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** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

German Pastors Defy Müller

Basque Towns Oppose Madrid

England Sees Roosevelt Go On

Byrd Is Rescued by His Men

Haiti Pins Medals on Marines

Boston Roars for Babe Ruth

GERMANY hears defiance hurled from thousands of Protestant pulpits at Reichsbishop Müller's dictatorship and the enactment requiring all pastors to take an oath of allegiance to Chancellor Hitler. The dissenting pastors read statements to their congregations that the National Synod, containing three German Christians for each one of the opposition, is undemocratic and cannot establish an autocracy of the Reichsbishop. The oath of allegiance is branded as a denial of the spiritual functions of the Protestant pastor and as introducing politics into the church. The pastors, apparently prepared to resist and to stand punishment if necessary, use vigorous words of defiance—They assert that obedience to this kind of church government is disobedience to God.

* * *

¶ Spain's central Government is locked in a struggle with many Basque municipalities over the right of the Basques to tax themselves and pay a fixed sum to Madrid. In spite of Premier Samper's edict, 50 towns in Vizcaya, Guipúzcoa and Alava Provinces elect new councils for tax purposes. In 30 towns elections are frustrated, in 111 none are held. Forty-seven Mayors, including Mayor Saissain of San Sebastian, and many councillors are arrested. The complete order of the Basques wins them approval—Madrid reaps disfavor as an over-harsh big brother.

* * *

¶ England shows deepest interest in the Roosevelt policies. While Washington diverts too much attention from nationalization of silver by announcing a boom in the housing administration plans, the London Telegraph praises "America's unshaken confidence" in spite of droughts and setbacks. The Times sees Roosevelt "looking for support of the masses rather than of the leaders of business." The Manchester Guardian finds him pushing his policy of controlled capitalism—"And this is the essence of the New Deal."

* * *

¶ Little America's heroic rescue expedition of three reaches Admiral Richard E. Byrd in his buried hut 123 miles out on Ross Ice Barrier. Nursing their tractor engine in the great cold, Dr. Thomas C. Poulter's party, their faces and hands almost frozen in spite of masks and gloves, sight Byrd's light on his anemometer pole and plow through the darkness to him. Long-haired and bewhiskered, the Admiral is weak but gaining. His easy greeting of his rescuers explains a lot about these iron men—"Come on down, boys, I've got some hot soup waiting for you."

* * *

¶ Cuba's "Liberty Day" sees no outbreaks such as were feared. The strike of postal and telegraph workers continues, leaving the island without mail or telegrams. Col. Fulgencio Batista, head of the military, strikes at the central council of the ABC secret society, declaring the council tries to break down military discipline because it could not persuade him to set up a Fascist army. Batista was a sergeant who seized power when Machado fell and who uses it discreetly—Many call him Cuba's strongest man.

* * *

¶ America and the world shift interest from stratosphere to bathysphere as Dr. William Beebe begins his summer plunging to ocean depths off Nonesuch Island, Bermuda. Accompanied by Otis Barton, inventor of the 5500-pound steel ball in which they brave terrific pressures, Dr. Beebe goes down 2150 feet. He compares the phosphorescent lights on strange fish to "stars in a black sky twisting around crazily as though suddenly gone mad"—Even timid stay-at-homes will soon be begging for a bout with the bathysphere.

* * *

¶ Haiti's Government decorates 11 pilots of the U. S. Marine Corps. Wearing their medals, presented through Gen. Lou Little, the pilots take off, dip in salute over the President's palace in Port-au-Prince, and depart for Miami. Transports wait in the harbor to bring home the ground forces of the Marines. In a few days the last American army uniform, except where the American flag flies, will have disappeared from Latin America—The "leathernecks" have preserved peace, but their withdrawal was necessary to complete Latin peace of mind.

* * *

¶ Boston sends 47,000 persons to Fenway Park to watch Babe Ruth play his final big league games in the town where he started. In the double header Ruth and the New York Yankees lose to the Boston Red Sox 6 to 4 and then win from them 7 to 1. There is much exciting play, but all eyes are the Babe's. He taps two light ones, but adds no homers to the string of 705 that have sent him running more than 50 miles around bases in 20 years. On or off the diamond, Babe Ruth will remain King of Baseball and fans who can never forget will continue their shouting—"Long live the King!"

Collapse Bites Into Crest Of Niagara Falls

Second Rock Slide in Recent Years Crumbles Lip of Famed Horseshoe

Rock Pile in Gorge

Spectacle Pushing Back at Rate of Five Feet a Year, Geologists Say

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 13 (AP)—Crashing with a roar that stilled the sound of the giant cataract, a huge chunk of the Horseshoe Falls, estimated to weigh 30,000,000 pounds fell from the brink into Niagara Gorge at 8:20 a. m., eastern standard time, today.

Almost as if lifted by a charge of dynamite, a section of the lip of one of America's wonders slid to the bottom. A deafening roar and a column of water arose more than 200 feet into the sky, failling back like raindrops upon a sea.

A heavy flow of water began to pass over what was dry rock yesterday and where hundreds of tourists had stood.

Below the falls lies a pile of rock, visible only when mist clears for a moment.

Residents expressed an opinion that the rock fall had changed the contour of the falls considerably. It also has altered the course of the turbulent waters of the upper rapids slightly, sending more water toward the American side.

Engineers of power companies on the Canadian side, investigating to determine if the flow of water was lowered appreciably, stated no great effect was apparent.

Mr. A. S. Robertson, general superintendent of the Hydro-Electric Power Company of Niagara Falls, Ont., said a close watch is being kept on developments at his company's plant.

Mr. Tracy Levee, superintendent of police on the Goat Island Reservation, said the break-off was halfway to the apex of the horseshoe.

He said the rock crumbled off about 250 feet from the island, located between Niagara Falls on the American side and Horseshoe on the Canadian. The latter is entirely in Canada.

Thousands gathered on the shore after reports of the rock slide, but little could be seen because of mist and spray.

The collapse is the second large one to have occurred at Niagara in recent years. On Jan. 17, 1931, a piece 150 feet deep and 300 feet wide fell from the face of the American Falls, bringing down an estimated 80,000 tons of rock.

Mr. Horatio Collins, assistant chief of police at the Niagara Reservation, estimated the slice of rock was 200 yards wide and 50 feet or more deep. He is believed to be the only person who witnessed the actual slide, although others at the reservation heard the rumble.

Mr. Collins was standing at Terrapin Point near the edge of the Horseshoe Falls. He said he heard a rumble like thunder, but did not see the first rock give way.

The height of the falls at the point of the slide is 168 feet.

"The water above the falls became muddy," Mr. Collins said, "and continued to remain so for some time, looking black and dark as it passed over the brink of the falls.

"The changed contour of the falls was easily visible to me after the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Squadron of Planes Heads Evacuation Of Haiti by the U. S.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 13 (AP)—A Marine Corps squadron of 11 airplanes, only two of which were seaplanes, took off at 5:30 a. m., today for Guantanamo en route to Miami, which the fliers intend to reach tonight.

The flight, under the command of Maj. James T. Moore, is part of the Marine evacuation of Haiti. The squadron has been stationed in Haiti since 1919. A large crowd, including Mr. Norman Armour, United States Minister, and Gen. Louis Little, witnessed the departure.

All 41 pilots were decorated by the Haitian Government on the field, prior to the departure. General Little himself made the presentation on the request of the Haitian Government. The planes circled the capital and dipped over the presidential palace in salute to the President.

All the ground forces of the squadron will leave with the remainder of the Marine Corps brigade still on duty Wednesday when the final evacuation takes place. The U. S. S. Argonne and the U. S. S. Bridge now are in the harbor in readiness to transport the "leathernecks" back home.

Montreal Relief Less

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — The number of families on public relief in this city dropped by 480 to 37,546 for the week ending July 28. There has been a consistent drop in relief since December last the Unemployment Relief Commission reports totaling over 10,000 families. Attendance at the night refuge for unemployed men continues to get less. From an average nightly attendance of 1500 the attendance has fallen to about 400.

Reunited

Lower: By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd

Dr. Thomas C. Poulter

Byrd Is Rescued After Long Vigil In Antarctic Hut

Third Attempt of Poulter Party Wins Through; Admiral Safe

LITTLE AMERICA, Antarctica, Aug. 13 (AP)—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's lonely five-month vigil on the frozen rim of the world is over.

A weary tractor party of three succeeded in reaching his solitary weather observation post, 123 miles to the south, Saturday, after a three-day battle against elements of the Antarctic.

They found Admiral Byrd, commander of the Second Antarctic Expedition, worn, but cheerful. The terse news that the little band of three, balked twice before, had pushed through, was an immense relief to headquarters here. Deep concern had been felt over the Admiral's situation.

"Admiral Byrd is quite weak, but he will be all right in a moment," reported Dr. Thomas C. Poulter, leader of the tractor party, by radio. "Admiral Byrd was even calmer than we were when we met in this place."

A few minutes later Admiral Byrd took the key himself.

"Tell my friends not to worry," was the message he slowly tapped out. "I'm all right, I've already come up a great way. You fellows have done a splendid job and I want to thank you."

The Admiral had not seen a human face since March 28. His hair was long and shaggy, Dr. Poulter reported, in addition to several days' growth of beard.

"Hello, fellows," was his greeting to the three men who stepped from the tractor. "Come on down and get warm. I have some hot soup for you."

Since June Admiral Byrd had run his kerosene stove as little as possible, because of the fumes. He therefore suffered from cold.

Temperature 80 Below

Admiral Byrd said temperatures had reached as low as 80 degrees below zero, a record for the Antarctic.

It was assumed the tractor party would rest for several days, possibly longer, before undertaking the arduous return journey.

Dr. Poulter said, "I am sure the Admiral will recuperate quickly. We will relieve him of many of his duties."

The tractor party, composed of Dr. Poulter, Mr. Amory H. Waite Jr., radio operator, and Mr. E. J. (Pete) Demas, mechanic, were forced to "nurse" the tractor through darkness over the icy barriers to the Bolling advance weather observation base.

Mechanical difficulties made the journey a trying one and furs only partially protected their faces and hands from the intense cold. Flags marking the trail were all but obliterated by snow. Generators on the tractor failed and brushes were worn down. The ignition proved balky. Frequent checks of the course were necessary and beacons were constructed to aid in this.

The party in the darkness did not miss the upper works of Byrd's shack, buried by snow. A relief tractor was kept running here, indicative of the concern felt for

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Great Highway Plan to Parallel Rails Proposed

Federal Bureau Offers Idea to Meet Demand for Dropping Branch Lines

Program Nation-Wide

Second Vital Step to Put Rails on Sounder Basis in Coöperation With Coördinator

A nation-wide program of highway construction paralleling branch railroad lines is proposed by the federal Bureau of Public Roads as a means of satisfying railroad demands for the right to further abandon lines the red."

Under this scheme, trucks would become accessories of the rails, supplanting rail service in rural districts where the railroads are now forced by "public convenience" to operate at a loss.

Mr. Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the Bureau, describes the plan as the second vital step in the Bureau's national drive to help put the railroads on a sounder financial structure in coöperation with the federal railroad coördinator. The initial step was a program of secondary road construction, now well under way, to link millions of farmers with railroad terminals by roadbeds capable of supporting heavy trucks.

Wherever railroads now function at a loss and would gladly abandon service to adjust their budgets, the bureau would develop highways to assume the entire transportation burdens of the communities. Cooperation of the railroads already has been obtained through a list of proposed abandonments that would represent an annual savings of millions of dollars to the railroads.

Climax Abandonments

The proposed drive would climax spasmodic abandonments of hundreds of miles of rail lines that have saved the railroads considerable money over the last several years. They have been the result of pressure from the following:

1. Inroads of the private automobile.

2. Competition in some cases with bus and truck.

3. Drying up of industries along secondary lines.

In addition to these, improvements on main lines have enabled the rails to get rid of many branch routes due to a more lenient attitude by the Interstate Commerce Commission which reserves the right to enforce railroad service in the interests of the public.

Probably the deepest significance of the bureau's plan is this—that

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Austrian Leaders Seek Support In Italy and Hungary

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, Aug. 13—Reaffirmation of the solidarity of the collaboration established last March between Italy, Austria and Hungary is believed here to be the main reason for Prince Ernst Ruediger von Starhemberg's visit to Rome coinciding as it does with the visit to Budapest of the Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg.

The position, it is emphasized here, has not been affected in the least by the assassination of Dr. Dollfuss, and Austria counts on Mussolini's strong support to maintain independence.

The unexpected arrival of the Austrian Vice-Chancellor, Prince von Starhemberg, Saturday afternoon, caused a stir in political circles here. Mystery still surrounds the long interview that took place between Prince von Starhemberg and Premier Mussolini in a tent in the Austrian camp at Ostia. Ostensibly the purpose of Prince von Starhemberg's journey is to visit 200 Austrian youths who are spending a month's vacation as guests of the Italian Government. But it is clear the Vice-Chancellor would not have left Vienna at this particular moment unless for urgent and important reasons.

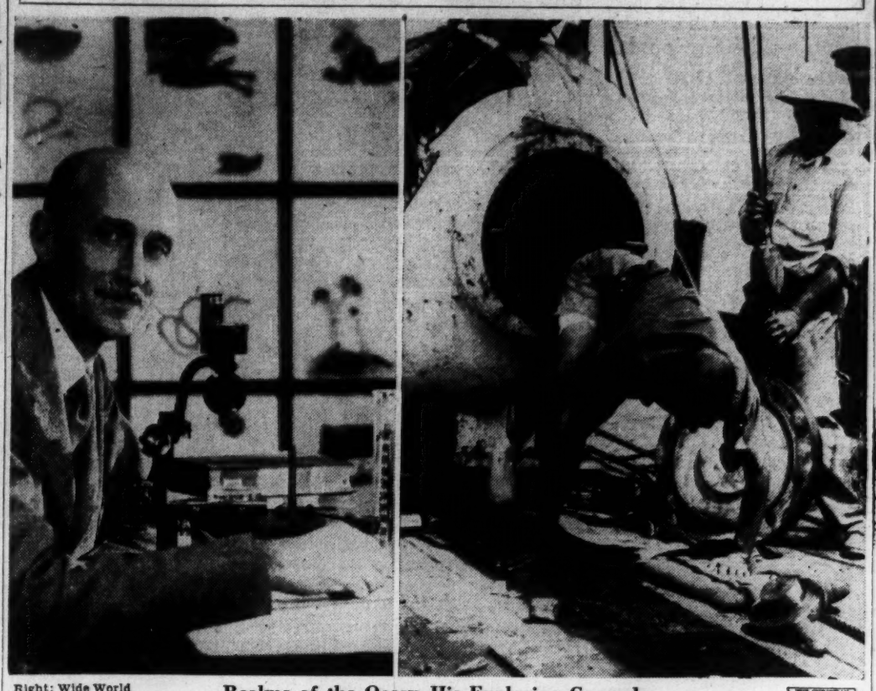
While official circles—Austrian as well as Italian—refuse to divulge what took place, it is understood that Prince von Starhemberg gave Premier Mussolini a full and detailed account of the abortive National Socialist "putsch" of July 25 and of the present internal situation in Austria.

He also assured Il Duce, it is stated, of Chancellor Schuschnigg's firm determination to uphold the independence of Austria, and of his desire to follow faithfully the policy traced by Dr. Dollfuss and backed by Premier Mussolini.

Finally, it is believed, the question of the Hapsburg restoration in Austria was raised by Prince von Starhemberg—primarily with the object of obtaining first-hand information of Premier Mussolini's views.

Well-informed Italian quarters declare that Premier Mussolini told Prince von Starhemberg that the question is not "actual," and that Italy considers Australia in a position to maintain and defend its independence, without reëstablishment of the monarchy.

Fathoming the Secrets of the Sea



Right: Wide World

Realms of the Ocean His Exploring Ground

Dr. Beebe in His Study. Right—Dr. Beebe Emerging From the Bathysphere, Which Conveyed Him and Barton to a Depth of More Than 2500 Feet.

Strange Fishes With Headlights Leer at Dr. Beebe

Record-Breaking Descent Into Ocean Reveals New Secrets of Its Depths

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Aug. 13 (AP)—Darkness blacker than the gloomiest midnight, through which moved fish equipped with headlights, was described by Dr. William Beebe yesterday as he told of his record-breaking 2510-foot descent into the sea Saturday.

Dr. Beebe and Mr. Otis Barton, co-inventors of the New York Zoölogical Society's spherical diving apparatus known as the "bathysphere," made the plunge into the ocean near here to make studies of marine life.

In their two-ton steel ball, which dangled from a cable and which was equipped with an oxygen releasing device, they went down 310 feet farther than the depth attained in a similar experiment last year.

The phosphorescent lights on the strange deep sea fish gave him an impression that "stars in a black sky, twisting around crazily, had suddenly gone mad," Dr. Beebe said.

All the while they were in the steel sphere, Dr. Beebe and Mr. Barton kept in communication with a tender on the surface by telephone. On the surface vessel listening intently and writing constantly was Miss Gloria Hollister, a stenographer who made notes of every word spoken from the deep.

Her notes were largely a record of Dr. Beebe's expressions of amazement and delight at the strange colors produced by rays of the sun filtered through hundreds of feet of ocean.

Occasionally Dr. Beebe gave excited reports of fish which swam up to examine the strange ball, and to remain, fascinated, by rays of powerful

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League Agenda Omits Austria, But Includes Saar and Chaco

By Sisley Huddleston

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Aug. 13—The Austrian question is not mentioned in the provisional agenda of the eighty-first session of the League of Nations Council which has just been issued here. The Council meets Sept. 7 and it is understood that while there is general reluctance to take the initiative of raising this matter there would be support for an Austrian plea, were it forthcoming.

The agenda is heavily charged, showing an extraordinary variety of problems pending. There are reports of committees dealing with finances, economics, mandates, drugs and intellectual coöperation. The protection of minorities in Poland and Upper Silesia is again down for hearing. War damages sustained by Swiss citizens are to be considered. Preparatory measures for plebisciting the Saar will be approved. The establishment of the Assyrians of Iraq will again be studied.

Chaco Imbroglio

Perhaps the most important subject is that of hostilities between Bolivia and Paraguay. Bolivia, using the right conferred by Article 15, asks the Council to submit the dispute to the Assembly.

The Bolivian note on the arms embargo is criticized in that it exaggerates recourse to juridical reasoning instead of applying itself directly to the lamentable conflict in the Chaco. There are references to data, reports, memorandums, expositions, articles, resolutions, but the upshot of the argument is that the arms embargo is a private measure which merely concerns the internal order of each state and in which the League of Nations cannot take part without a specific resolution.

There is a protest against the alleged misunderstanding which the international press and certain states have encouraged. "There is placed under the auspices of the League of Nations the initiative taken by several countries outside and against the covenant, which should be consecrated by justice. It is time to dissipate equivocation in order that none shall take advantage of the proposition which was not made and cannot be made in the framework of the Covenant and the League of Nations." It is not only suggested that proper forms have not been observed in applying the embargo to both sides with determining the aggressor but it is also stated that Paraguay profits by the embargo. It does not, in fact, equally strike the two adversaries. The problem should be considered as a whole on the basis of Article 15 of the Covenant. In short, Bolivia endeavors to prove the illegality of the procedure.

Report on Arms

Mr. Arthur Henderson, president of the Disarmament Conference, has sent to the governments participating in the Geneva deliberations, a draft of the articles on manufacture and traffic in arms which were drawn up by a special committee.

There is a genuine belief that the proposed agreement for the control of traffic in arms will lead to practical results. It will be remembered that disarmament appeared to have reached a deadlock and the conference was on the point of breaking up when the American representative brought forward his suggestion of a plan which would bring the manufacture of war weapons and their sale under strict regulations. When the conference went into the committee stage this was one of the most important matters submitted for consideration.

Fire 'Laddies' Neatly Dodged Economy Chorus Sings Again Traffic Arrests Bearing Fruit

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Fire Control

Burden on New Shoulders

Boston's Finance Commission today escaped a fire trap.

Economy experts have insisted the city's fire-fighting equipment could be shaved off considerably. The Fire Department itself, of course, has insisted that it couldn't. Fire officials have even gone so far as to urge instead an expansion.

The economy experts, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, said four stations, four engine companies, two ladder companies, and 87 firemen could be dropped without any loss in efficiency. The saving they estimated at $160,000 every year.

Fire Commissioner Edward T. McLaughlin said curtailment would mean greater fire hazard, that really more stations were needed.

The nub of the question was whether the shift during the past decade or so from horse-drawn vehicles to motorized trucks has not meant an increase in the territory which each unit could cover. The research bureau said it has. The Fire Commissioner thundered "No," pointing out that in some congested sections motor trucks were actually slower than horses.

Then the Finance Commission was asked to render an impartial verdict. But the commission jumped on a fence from which it believes it can do more good. It asks Mayor Mansfield to ask the National Board of Fire Underwriters to make a study here. The board, the commission says, will do it free of charge, but must be assured of coöperation from all concerned.

The research board says it will coöperate. Commissioner McLaughlin says he will coöperate. It's now up to Mayor Mansfield and the Fire Underwriters Board.

* * *

For Fire and Other Things

When Newton bought an aerial fire ladder citizens shook their heads. It cost a lot of money, and anyway where would it be used? Newton has no skyscrapers.

But the fire laddies proved the other day their purchase was a needed one. The pulley rope on the flagpole on the City Hall War Memorial Building stuck at the very tip-top. No amount of tugging would dislodge it. The fire department was called, the new aerial ladder shot up and swung into position. Up went a nimble-footed fire fighter, the offending rope loosened.

City Affairs

Economy Song Again

More purse pinching will be necessary if Boston expects to get through the fiscal year without a call for repairs, the Municipal Research Bureau warns. Today, in the face of a possible record tax rate of $37.50, the bureau appealed for stricter-than-strict economy to avoid the necessity of more borrowing.

The appropriations limit has been exhausted, it tells City Hall. City departments must not only keep within their budgets, it exhorts, they must save money besides.

In 1935, it points out, the city faces an added expense of $5,000,000 to provide salary cut restorations, an added debt service load on PWA borrowings, installments and interest on 1933 loans for public welfare and other expenses.

Quarterly budget allotments, it insists, should be established to effect budget control over each department every three months. This, it says, would prevent overspending, eliminate supplementary appropriations.

* * *

Mansfield on the Job

Mayor Mansfield will begin putting one and one together to make one next month. Returning today, bronzed and eager for work, from his prolonged-to-ten-day "four-day" vacation, he indicated he'll start consolidating departments about the last of September. The Legislature in May gave him power to do this, although not quite as much power as

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Things Present

The Wide Horizon, which will discuss trends and developments in the various nations, is to continue as a daily feature of the Editorial Page.

What to do to make sea shells glisten with unsuspected beauty is explained in "A Summer Hobby," on the Children's Page.

Give today's Parable of Safed the Sage to the person who bores his fellow-diners with discourses on vitamins and calories. Daily Features Page.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Progress in Education Page, Home Building and Gardening Page, and more Facts About the Bible.

Remember to look for the Wide Horizon on the Editorial Page, tomorrow.

Billion Dollar Home Repairs Plan Is Begun

64 Directors to Cover 10 Regional Areas Telling How to Utilize It

Labor Gives Support

A. F. of L. Head Expects 2,000,000 Jobs Will Result—New York Relief at Peak

The Federal Government's $1,000,000,000 home-renovizing campaign is under way.

Sixty-four directors will propagandize in 10 areas into which the United States have been divided for the purpose.

They will tell the people just how and when and where to avail themselves of federal help, whether it be to build on an ell or put new steps to the piazza.

Officials are highly pleased at the action of the executive council of the A. F. of L. in putting their weight behind the Government's rebuilding program.

William Green, president, at the Atlantic City meeting of the executive council, said he expected the program to provide 2,000,000 jobs.

The picture in New York is a grim increase to a peak for all time of the home emergency relief rolls. So far this year $40,468,900 has been spent; more than was needed for the entire year in 1933.

The cry is raised there that there is great need of a permanent relief organization.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 — With the announcement of its "sales promotion" force, which will cover the country, the Federal Housing Administration was set today for full speed ahead on its $1,000,000,000 home renovation program.

The 64 directors, just named, are outstanding persons in their communities whose job it will be to persuade home owners and business men to borrow money at this time to improve their property and thus aid the lagging heavy industries.

Most of the regional, state and district directors for the housing campaign are the present state directors of the National Emergency Council. The appointments were made by Mr. Donald R. Richberg, executive director of the NEC, with the concurrence of Mr. James A. Moffett, federal housing administrator.

To Spread Good News

It will be the duty of the directors to speak before women's clubs and civic organizations, explaining how they can borrow from $100 to $2000 from the banks to repair and renovize their homes or business property. They will receive salaries ranging from $4500 to $6800 a year.

Mr. Moffett has given a report to the President on the progress made in organizing the housing campaign during the Chief Executive's absence. Most gratifying to the President was the news that New York bankers had agreed to coöperate, for it is the control they wield over banks in many sections of the country that has held up general lending.

Officials were cheered today with news from Atlantic City that the American Federation of Labor has pledged its enthusiastic support to the housing program in every community.

The directors of the housing campaign will be known officially as regional, state and district directors for the better housing division of the National Emergency Council. For administrative purposes the country is divided into 10 regions as follows:

Allocations of Regions

Region 1, New York State; 2, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Vermont; 3, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; 4, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia; 5, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee; 6, Ohio, Michigan and West Virginia; 7, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Wisconsin; 8, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas and Wyoming; 9, Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota; 10, Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington.

California, Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania will each be divided into two districts; New York and Texas into three.

Eighteen thousand banks have received instructions for making loans, and will be ready to receive application blanks from now on, Mr. Moffett announced.

A. F. of L. Puts Weight Behind Federal Plan For Renovizing Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 13—Enthusiastic support of the federal home modernizing and renovating program as "the greatest single means for restering employment" is prominent on the forthcoming program of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. William Green, president of the federation, announced today as the executive council of the federation started its second week of deliberations here. A housing plan is being drawn up for presentation to the annual convention of the federation in San Francisco on Oct. 1.

"We are calling on our building trades organizations in every com-

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Drought Issue Stirs Roosevelt
Farm Price Control Planned
Inflation Gets New Emphasis

U. S. Chamber of Commerce and A. F. of L. Disagree on Number of Unemployed—Sectional Benefits in PWA Projects Pointed Out

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—President Roosevelt momentarily laid aside preparation for his sweeping new reform program today and turned to the pressing questions raised by the drought. His first act was to order government purchase of foods which might go to waste.

To be considered is first some method of making limited relief funds stretch to cover the unprecedented demands of drought stricken areas. Supplementary to this is the necessity of preventing a sharp rise in farm prices which might stifle recovery in industrial centers.

Meanwhile the dead weight of inflation pressure has apparently not been alleviated as much as had been hoped by recent silver legislation and Mr. Roosevelt finds himself faced with a serious dilemma here which is likely within the next month to cause him more concern than any one other element in the confused Washington picture.

The three subjects all tie in together, constituting a problem of sufficient magnitude to tax all the energies of the Administration. Drought losses are estimated at $5,000,000,000, while available drought relief funds are only $525,000,000. Unless more government money is poured into the stricken areas their purchasing power will be destroyed.

And also unless more money is poured the inflation demands from the West will continue to increase in magnitude. Responsible sources here feel that unless the Administration can continue to send vast amounts of new money into these areas the inflation pressure will become irresistible. But where can the money be obtained at the moment? The last thing the Administration apparently wants at this time is a special session of Congress.

This is the appalling problem which fell on Mr. Roosevelt's shoulders as he settled back today to the routine of executive affairs. First to be summoned was Mr. Aubrey Williams, Acting Federal Relief Administrator. In quick succession thereafter he saw Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce; Mr. Eugene Black, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury. The resources of the Administration are being assembled.

* * *

Drought Relief: Before going to the White House Mr. Aubrey Williams, acting relief administrator, discounted talk of a special session to provide new funds to meet the rapidly mounting demands in the drought areas. But admitted frankly that "the drought damage is so staggering that its seriousness is probably not grasped as yet." "It is pretty hard to appreciate $5,000,000,000," he added.

Against this estimated loss by drought to date he said that the relief administration has only $200,000,000 in cash on hand, which is earmarked for unemployment relief. It is spending between $90,000,000 and $95,000,000 a month out of this fund. He pointed out, however, that the $2,000,000,000 deficiency appropriation bill provided between $400,000,000 and $500,000,000 "pretty clearly to be allocated" at the President's discretion. He implied that this reserve exists for drought relief needs if they become too pressing.

Out of direct drought relief funds he said that $85,000,000 still remains from the original $125,000,000 first allotted for this purpose out of the total appropriation of $525,000,000. The FERA is now spending drought relief money at the rate of $30,000,000 monthly.

Mr. Williams is not as yet prepared to admit that new funds will be needed before the next regular session of Congress in January. He is looking at the problem, however, from the point of view of minimum relief needs. In some administration circles it is felt however, that minimum relief will not be sufficient and that the stricken farm areas will have to be provided with something like their normal purchasing power or the whole recovery program may be wrecked.

After talking with Mr. Williams, President Roosevelt immediately ordered the Relief Administration to purchase wherever possible surplus fodder and fruit crops for drought aid purposes. The decision was interpreted as indicating that the President is prepared to embark on a program to prevent suffering in the drought area.

Mr. Williams said that the fodder and fruit purchased would be that which ordinarily goes to waste. He denied that the move implied scarcity of food this winter. The fruit, however, will be canned for emergency use this winter. He said the FERA is also prepared to buy hay for cattle feed purposes. Quantities as small as one-car lots may be bought.

At the same time Mr. Williams revealed he had discussed with the President the matter of "politics in relief." He said the President had reiterated to him his announced policy that there should be no political activity in the relief administration.

* * *

Farm Prices: The drought relief problem led directly into the question of farm prices. The President's conference with Mr. Wallace was understood to center largely about the possibilities of a continuation of AAA payments in the drought areas. If farm income can be preserved, it is hoped that farm prices may not necessarily go out of sight. One of Mr. Wallace's officials indicated last night that direct efforts would be made to keep prices under control as well as whatever indirect efforts may be made to keep farmers provided with income.

This official said that "attempted food profiteering is now inevitable," but he gave assurance that the AAA would do its utmost to keep such increases within proportion. Meat prices are expected to be the first to react to the drought due both to the shortage in feed and the rapid depletion of herds in drought areas.

Wheat and other grains are not expected to react as quickly or go as high due to still considerable stored surpluses.

* * *

Inflation: Sharply emphasized by the drought crisis, in the opinion of observers here, is the extent to which the Roosevelt Administration is caught between the upper millstone of inflation demand and the nether millstone of government spending. Only so long as spending goes on on a lavish scale can inflation pressure be resisted, it is felt.

Treasury pronouncements previous to and since the silver nationalization indicate how reluctant the Administration financial experts are to embark on inflation. Official weekend explanations of the silver move continue to evidence a disposition to give way only as far as absolutely necessary. The term inflation is avoided. It is "currency expansion," and as limited currency expansion as possible.

Both Governor Black of the Federal Reserve Board and Secretary Morgenthau were summoned to the White House for a consideration of these and related questions. What was said has not, of course, been made public but it is understood that Mr. Roosevelt wanted to post himself thoroughly on the financial side of the problem before he went much further in his conferences on drought relief which are expected to last most of the week.

* * *

Sectional Benefits: Spots on the map indicating where PWA projects are being built do not tell the whole story of the regions that are receiving help from the program.

No matter how few actual PWA projects the large industrial states may be granted, they are the ones which naturally will benefit most through the stimulation of their capital goods industries.

This was the reply made by Mr. Harold L. Ickes, PWA administrator, to those who are comparing the amount of PWA funds granted to the large eastern states, with the amount of taxes collected from them to support the program. Mr. Ickes pointed out that the secondary benefits from the PWA program, "are rarely heeded by sectionalists in discussing PWA distribution."

In the case of AAA processing taxes, which are often collected in the East to pay the farmers of the West, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, has admitted that it will be some time before the East feels the benefit of the taxes it is paying out.

A survey made by the PWA shows that Pennsylvania heads the list of "big winners" under the public construction program with Ohio, New York and Illinois following in the order named.

* * *

How Many Unemployed? The Chamber of Commerce of the United States says that "current exaggerations of the number of unemployed has an unsettling influence." Its studies show that there were less than 7,000,000 persons unemployed in July. Two weeks ago, the American Federation of Labor, through its chief, Mr. William Green, said there were 10,321,000 unemployed at the end of June with the prospects that more would be laid off during July.

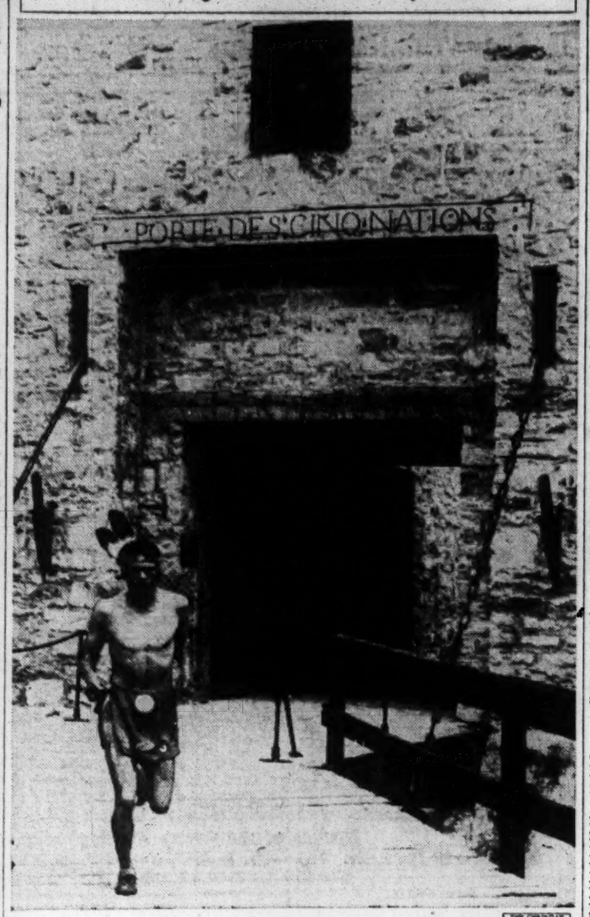
The A. F. of L. is not mentioned in the chamber's statement which says that "to count as 'unemployed' all those not at work on a particular day or in a particular week, including those who would not have jobs even at the peak of a boom does not promote clear understanding."

The chamber points out that its estimate of 7,000,000 unemployed includes many unemployables, those who will not work, those whose employment comes normally at other seasons of the year and those that have voluntarily left employment for reasons of their own. The number of such persons, according to the chamber, runs around 2,000,000, leading it to state that "The estimate of those who in July were out of employment by reason of business conditions cannot exceed 5,000,000."

Otto Tarries in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 13 (AP)—The Archduke Otto, claimant to the throne of Austria, arrived in the capital of Sweden today. He had come from Norrkoeping by automobile and was expected to remain several days.

Starting 450-Mile Relay Run



Bird-Lying-Down Leaving Fort Niagara
One of the Twelve Tuscarora Indians Who Are Conveying to Roosevelt Invitation to Attend Dedication in September.

Billion-Dollar Home Repairs Plan Starts

(Continued from Page 1)

munity to create committees for cooperating with the Government," Mr. Green said. "We believe jobs will be provided for at least 1,000,000 building mechanics and indirectly for 1,000,000 other workers."

At the same time Mr. Green revealed that the council has under consideration an even more expansive housing construction program than that under which the Federal Government now proposes to guarantee private loans for housing. This would call for direct governmental financing and management through public works appropriations with permanent administrative machinery and funds, and for new house construction in quantities and cheaply, rather than for repair of existing structures.

New York's Emergency Relief Rolls Increase To Record High in July

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—With expenditures for home relief in this city at their all-time peak, and promising to reach a yearly cost double that of last year, the Emergency Home Relief Bureau has issued a statement declaring that the need for a reorganized and permanent relief organization in New York City can "be no longer camouflaged."

A total of 175,400 families, including 671,900 persons, were cared for by the bureau in July. This exceeds by 8000 all other high points in the two and one-half years of the bureau's existence.

Simultaneously, it was revealed that the number of homeless men lodged by public and private organizations was 40 per cent larger than a year ago at the end of June.

U. S. Asks Wodehouse To Pay $250,703 Tax On American Income

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—Nobody knows exactly how much writers and performers earn in foreign lands, but the current tax claims against Mr. P. G. Wodehouse in the United States and Lily Pons in Argentina gives an inkling.

The United States claims the English humorist owes $250,703.59 as tax on American income earned from 1925 to 1931, inclusive. Argentina wants the French opera singer to pay $4000 for the privilege of earning what she did on appearances during 1932 at the Colon Theater.

Authors' agents say there seldom is trouble between the United States and foreign writers because their income tax usually is turned directly over to the government by the publishers or agents.

Mr. Noel Coward, British playwright and actor who is reputed to be one of the largest foreign money makers in the United States, makes a point of leaving here all that he earns, investing what he does not pay over to the tax collector in American bonds and stocks.

The late Edgar Wallace, writer of detective fiction, was reported to have made a fortune in America. Mr. G. Bernard Shaw has a steady royalty income here.

'Boys in Blue' Gather For 68th Convention

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 13 (AP)—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman was the guest of honor today as the sixty-eighth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic swung into its semi-official meeting.

A memorial service last night in the Eastman Theatre, with 600 delegates in attendance, formally opened the first encampment of the organization in this western New York city since 1911. Judge Arthur Efl Sutherland of Rochester was the speaker. The most colorful event of the encampment is scheduled Wednesday when the veterans parade through the down-town district.

Indian Runners Take Fort Niagara Note to Roosevelt

'Great White Father' Is Invited to Attend Four-Nation Celebration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 13—Bearing three dried kernels of corn in a wampum pouch, 12 bronzed Tuscarora Indian runners are today on their way to the White House to invite President Roosevelt to attend the dedication of the restored Old Fort Niagara, from Sept. 3 to 6.

The runners left the fertile lowlands at the western end of Lake Ontario yesterday on the first leg of their 450-mile marathon, bearing the traditional Indian invitation. They expect to deliver it to the President on Wednesday.

Bird - Lying - Down trotted away from the old French castle at the fort, the pouch in his hand, while the 387 members of the tribe and their seven chiefs watched.

The Indians are alternating, each runner carrying the pouch for an hour, while his fellows rest in a bus following the runner. Corn is the ancient symbol of Tuscarora hospitality. Legend holds the three kernels to symbolize the mind, the body and the spirit.

Traditional Garb

The runners are wearing the traditional garb of scarlet-beaded loin cloths, moccasins and two-feathered headdress.

They are traversing the white man's paved highways which in many instances follow closely the leafy forest trails through which Indian ancestors of these runners ran two centuries ago. The route followed the Niagara River through to Tonawandas, Delaware Avenue and Seneca Street in Buffalo and the Genesee River for a short way in the vicinity of Mt. Morris.

The runners passed through Dansville, Bath, and followed the southern Tier route through Painted Post before entering Pennsylvania. Each runner was expected to run six miles at a lap. They have been training for weeks on the reservation so as to perfect the pace.

Bird-Lying-Down is to receive the pouch at the beginning of the final lap sometime Wednesday afternoon in Pennsylvania Avenue at Thirteenth Street in Washington. He will hand it to the "Great White Father."

The other runners, in the order which they are carrying the pouch, are, Horse Meat, Wounded Bird, Little Elks, Long-Time-Sleep, Thunder Stride, Lone Wolf, Flying Eagle, Sitting Beaver, Deer Foot, Knocks-Off - Three, Young - Man - Kick - a - Hole-in-the-Sky.

Once Marathon Runner

Wounded Bird, or Edison Mount Pleasant, is a brother of Frank Mount Pleasant, once a Marathon runner for the United States in the Olympic Games.

The four-nation celebration to which the President is to be asked, will focus international attention on Old Fort Niagara now restored to its original seventeenth century condition according to plans and descriptions found in Paris archives.

Overlooking Lake Ontario where the Niagara River pours its mighty blue current into the lake, the fort will henceforth be regarded as a memorial to the 117 years of peace on the Canadian-United States border.

First construction of a fort on the site was by Robert Cavalier De La Salle in 1669. In 1686 the fort was renamed for Denonville, Governor of Quebec, who visited the spot, then the western limit of his domain. He left a garrison of 100 men there, most of whom starved in the winter of 1687.

Unoccupied 30 Years

For 30 years thereafter the fort was not occupied. Then the French took renewed interest in this gateway to the West and renamed the post Fort Niagara. British troops under Sir William Johnston captured the fort in 1759. In 1796 the British abandoned the fort under the terms of the treaty of Paris and American troops took it over.

Patriotic citizens of Youngstown, Niagara Falls and Buffalo initiated plans for restoration of the fort in 1926. With the aid of public subscriptions and federal appropriations totaling more than $500,000 they completed the restoration work after seven years of effort. Their activity saved the historic spot from being washed into Lake Ontario. The fournation celebration on Sept. 3, 4 and 5 will be a fitting conclusion to the restoration.

Great Britain, Canada, France and the United States officially will participate in the celebration.

Fixed Debt of Alabama Reduced by $5,608,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Alabama's fixed debt has been reduced by $5,608,000 since Gov. B. M. Miller assumed office in January, 1931, and when he leaves next January the state will owe nothing except its bonded indebtedness, according to a report issued by State Comptroller J. H. Hard, Jr.

Mr. Hard also pointed out that it will be impossible for the state to spend more than its income in the future because of the budget and financial control act passed during the Miller administration and voted into the constitution.

Court Upholds Right of Press To Reject Any Advertisement

Decision at Detroit Holds That Publication of a Newspaper Is a Private Business—Other Similar Rulings Quoted by Attorneys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—The right of a newspaper to reject any advertising it does not care to run has again been upheld by the decision of Circuit Judge Clyde I. Webster of this city in a case brought by Mr. Isadore Tannenbaum against the Detroit News, the Detroit Free Press, and the Better Business Bureau.

Mr. Tannenbaum, a cleaner, attempted to obtain an injunction compelling the News and the Free Press to accept his advertising which had been rejected for what the newspapers considered good reasons.

The case was based on a decision made a number of years ago by one of the lower courts in Ohio. In that case the right of a newspaper to reject advertising was denied. Since that time, however, a considerable number of higher courts in various states have passed on similar cases and in every one the right has been upheld. The right has also been upheld in a federal court, Judge Simons, of Detroit, having given a decision on this several years ago.

Strong decisions favoring the newspapers have been handed down by the supreme courts of South Dakota, Iowa, Louisiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, and these decisions were cited by attorneys for the defense in the Tannenbaum case.

Typical of the decisions quoted was that of the Supreme Court of South Dakota which affirmed in part:

"The publication of a newspaper is strictly a private business. It may be begun, or discontinued, at the will of the publisher. The publisher, in publishing a newspaper, assumes no 'office, trust, or station,' in a public sense, or enters into any public or contractual relation with the community at large.

"It may be that the publishing of a newspaper is a quasi public business; but, if so, it is only because, from long existence, it is regarded as a public necessity. But as much might be said of the hardware or grocery business, and yet no one would contend that a grocer or hardware dealer could be compelled by mandamus to sell his wares if he preferred to keep them on his shelf."

Great Highway Plan To Parallel Rails

(Continued from Page 1)

transportation experts are now looking ahead to avert railroad crises, whereas they have been one jump behind the needs of the rails.

Surprises were in store for the Bureau of Public Roads in its survey of existing highway facilities. In most cases it was found that roadbeds paralleling railroads threatened with abandonment were already adequate for the transfer of freight and passengers to the highways. In many cases, however, where construction is needed priority will be given these roads in all further allotments of public works funds, Mr. MacDonald declared.

The door is held open for such construction with the incorporation in regulations governing public works appropriations of the following: "The Secretary of Agriculture and the special board for public works reserves the right to require the construction of roads desired by the United States railroad coördinator to provide adequate year-round highway service in replacement of branch-line rail service proposed to be abandoned."

"You will see from this," Mr. MacDonald stated, "that we have made definite provision to meet the immediate requirements of this situation and are ready to take the necessary steps to put the highway plant in shape for heavier duty.

"Beyond these immediate measures, we also have in mind that the ultimate adjustment of the two systems — rail and highway — will require some rather broad planning. With this particularly in view, we have obtained authority to expend 1½ per cent of the funds authorized for surveys and engineering investigations to help build up our system of railroad feeder roads and federal-aid highways.

"It is our expectation that this authority will permit the making of detailed and extensive studies necessary for the ultimate coördination of the nation's transportation system."

Hoskins Heads Tennessee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Dr. James D. Hoskins has been elected president of the institution he entered when a youth of 17. Trustees of the University of Tennessee, meeting in Knoxville, appointed him to succeed Dr. H. A. Morgan, who resigned to continue as a director of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Of the intervening 47 years since Dr. Hoskins entered the state university here, institution. He virtually "grew up" he has spent all but seven at that with the university.

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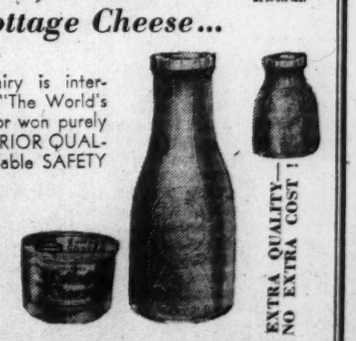
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Farmers Accept Crop Cuts With a Modicum of Criticism Based Generally on Delays

Show Some Impatience at Getting Reports to Washington and Cash in Return—Reports Give Them Credit for Coöperating

Agricultural college representatives in the Middle West, whose names cannot be used, have frankly expressed themselves on the question of crop-production control in a series of articles written especially for The Christian Science Monitor. The fifth and last follows.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13 — Farmers called upon to coöperate with the Government in cutting down their production have answered in a big way. They have been sympathetic, patient, and hard working in carrying their end of the adventure in economics.

Much of the administration of the program of crop limitation being carried through by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has fallen upon the farmers to carry out.

It has been sometimes a troubled task, especially when some farmers put in for a larger share of the federal cash than was their share. Criticisms and resentments have also flashed up, because of delays in getting reports through and cash back from Washington.

But the way the farmers have stood up is applauded in reports from men in the colleges of agriculture associated with them in carrying out the crop-control program of the AAA. Answers to an inquiry made by The Christian Science Monitor as to the Triple A brought back such comments as these from various states:

Critical but Helpful

"The farmers of this State have cooperated in a wonderful way and while many of them have been critical, most of them have been very faithful."

"It should be remembered that the administration of these programs is in the hands of the farmers themselves, and the progress, which is made in carrying out the program, is largely up to the farmers."

"Farmers generally are showing an excellent spirit of coöperation in the work. Most of them see the fundamental need for production control, and except in a few instances where local situations caused some unnecessary difficulties, farmers generally appear favorable to the procedure and the progress made."

"While the urgent need for money may account for some of the contracts, the program could not have been so widely accepted without the sympathetic support of the farmers of this State generally."

"In my opinion the farmers who are attempting to coöperate are pretty well satisfied with the results. Most of the objections we hear are from those who couldn't get in or those who wished to stay outside and criticize. In case of the wheat I believe the farmers of our State are well satisfied with the crop insurance they bought last fall when they signed the wheat contracts. I believe the corn-hog men are going to be equally well satisfied when that program is finished."

"Farmers have from time to time been impatient about the matter, but in the end they seem to be accepting the contracts and signing in a big way, and, in the main, they are good spirited."

"We have learned that it is impossible to get checks through on exactly scheduled time in programs as large as these. Our experience indicates that farmers become impatient at delay but that when the checks arrive the world is rosy again."

One Reason for Delay

Going into more detail one agricultural leader at a farm college noted:

"There has been a sincere effort to let the farmers carry on these programs themselves through committeemen elected from their own ranks. These men, of course, have not always been men who were familiar with paper work which, in a large measure, accounts for the apparent slowness of the program in the counties. Our farmers, as a whole, realize that this is a gigantic undertaking involving a great deal of detailed work in order to avoid errors and injustices and have been very patient.

"We frequently hear this remark among farmers: 'The Government checks are a little slow getting here but they will be good when they do arrive and will not be subject to a discount when taken to the bank.' In that respect, I might add that county and other municipal warrants in many instances in this State for the past year or two have been subject to discounts ranging from 5 per cent to as high as 25 per cent."

Faced Many Difficulties

A picture of the problem of wrestling with the excess claims of some farmers and how the farmers' committees have had to get right into these awkward situations is given in the following letter from another state college man:

"Our real difficulty lies in the fact that we have an overstatement on hogs for market of 14 per cent. The range of overstatement in the counties is from 8 to 22 per cent. This places upon the county allotment committees one of the hardest tasks ever placed upon any board of farmers or business men of any other kind. One of our good hog counties with something over 2000 contracts will have to take something like 20,000 head of hogs off from those contracts.

"In my opinion, approximately 90 per cent of this overstatement was unintentional, due to the fact that farmers did not accurately remember the number of hogs marketed in 1932. Ten to 15 per cent of our farmers deliberately put hogs on their contracts that they knew they were not entitled to.

"If the program is a success and if we get the 25 per cent reduction that the Administration believes is necessary in order to give the farmer the better prices in the future for which he hopes, then this 14 per cent overstatement in this State and similar overstatements in other states must be removed.

Resentful at Delay

"In some counties the allotment committees are very resentful because of having to remove this overstatement. In a great majority of cases, however, when they get to working on the contracts and find that thousands of hogs are on the contracts that should not be there, they roll up their sleeves and get started.

"We do not believe there was any other way to do this except to cut right down to exactly what the farmer was entitled to have. When you realize that it will take the committe from one to two weeks to go through the contracts once, and that to get all of the overstated hogs out requires going through the contracts four or five times at least, there is no alternative to the delay.

"Right at present a great many of the farmers are very resentful toward this delay. Once they understand, however, exactly why the delay was occasioned and that the Administration has insisted on this thing being done right, I believe they will have more respect for the program than ever. The 10 or 15 per cent who try to get away with something are going to be disappointed and are going to put up an awful howl."

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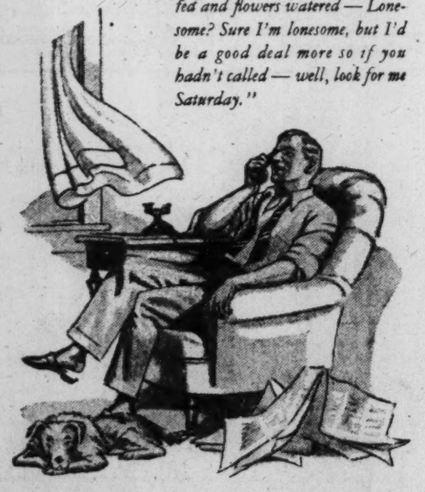
HELLO, DEAR

"Having a good time? — Yup, everything's O.K. — dog's been fed and flowers watered — Lonesome? Sure I'm lonesome, but I'd be a good deal more so if you hadn't called — well, look for me Saturday."



ONE mighty comforting way to keep families united, even when physically separated, is by a telephone call. It certainly helps to fill a void, because since the absent ones can't be with you in person, the next best thing is their voices, telling you how they are and what they are doing. It's inexpensive, too, especially when calling at evening or night rates.

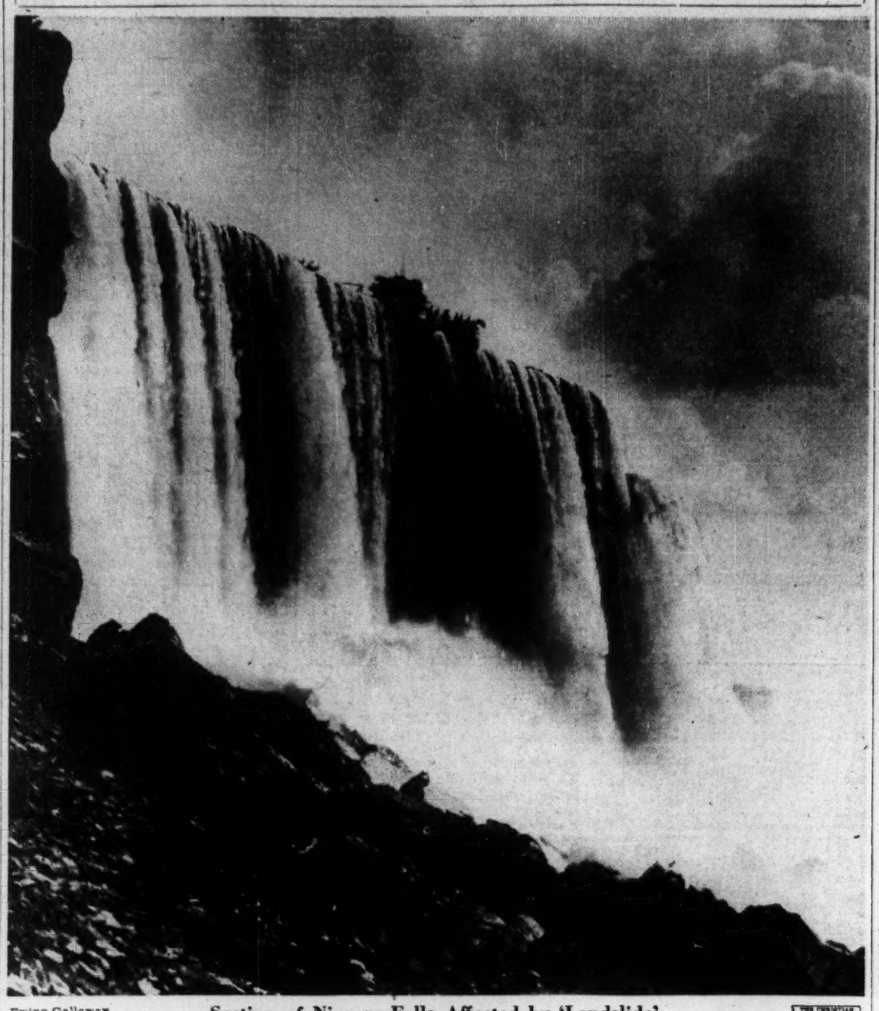
To illustrate the low cost of toll calls made during the evening and night rate periods, the following typical rates are cited for a 3 minute station-to-station call (that is, a call by number) from

BOSTON

TO	7 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m. to 4:30 a.m.	TO	7 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m. to 4:30 a.m.
Biddeford, Me.	.50	.35	Westerly, R. I.	.45	.30
Dover, N. H.	.40	.25	Albany, N. Y.	.70	.50
Montpelier, Vt.	.75	.50	Halifax, N. S.	1.80	1.20
Newport, R. I.	.35	.25	Philadelphia	1.10	.75

These rates are from down-town Boston. Rates to toll points from Suburban Exchanges may be slightly more or less.

Where the Chisel of Ages Took a Bite



Ewing Galloway

Section of Niagara Falls Affected by 'Landslide'

Contour of Horseshoe Now Broken by Gouge Where Rocks and Earth Tumbled Down Gorge From Their Previous Lofty Position.

Warning Is Given Against Drastic Cuts in Taxation

Danger Shown of Slashing Revenue Too Close to Run Government

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 13—A warning against cutting taxes to the point where it means sacrifice of necessary public services, declaring that this has already become a "fetish," is issued here today by the Municipal Finance Officers' Association under the title, "Financial Sabotage of Government."

Carried to unreasonable extremes, tax reductions, without assurance of sufficient revenue to run government, "seems just as seditious as direct action to overthrow government by force," it is asserted by Mr. Carl H. Chatters, executive director of the association, in the broadside issued through the Public Administration Clearing House.

"Reasonable reduction of expenditures is one matter; it is closely allied to economical and efficient operation," declares Mr. Chatters. "Not for a moment would I defend waste or inefficiency by governments. But there is a minimum cost for the performance of public services.

"You do not expect your water, light, gas, or telephone to be free even when furnished by a municipal plant. How then can schools, fire, police and health departments, public works, garbage collection and other activities be operated unless someone pays for them?"

Mr. Chatters, in protesting against what he describes as "organized campaigns to take away necessary governmental revenues without the slightest idea of where substitute sources of income can be found," says:

"The voters of West Virginia adopted a constitutional amendment recently that abolished local government in many of the cities of that State. Only prompt action of the Legislature, supported by a Supreme Court decision in seeming contravention to the Constitution, permitted government to go on.

"More recently Ohio adopted a constitutional tax limit which will prevent approximately 75 out of 110 cities from levying any tax in 1935 for the support of city or county governments. Now it is proposed to abolish even the remaining tax on real estate by another constitutional amendment which does not provide a tried and known source of revenue to replace present sources.

"In Minnesota, a movement is on foot to abolish present forms of taxation and replace them by a turnover tax. The sponsors of the proposal offer no assurance that the substitute is either workable or adequate."

Mr. Chatters urges citizens "interested in good government to seek the advocates of tax reduction, learn their motives, and see if the savings in taxes will offset the loss in service."

Augustus Thomas

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 13 (AP)—Mr. Augustus Thomas, who passed on here yesterday, was the dean of American playwrights. Mr. Thomas was the author of some of the best-known plays of the American theater. His first success was "Alabama" produced in 1891. Other well-known plays which came from his pen were "Colonel Carter from Cartersville," "In Mizzoura," "The Earl of Pawtucket," "Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots," "The Copperhead," "Colorado," "The Man Upstairs," "Still Waters" and "The Education of Mr. Pipp."

Before he turned to writing plays, Mr. Thomas was a newspaper reporter and caricaturist. He worked as a railroad brakeman at one time and also studied law.

He was born in St. Louis, Jan. 8, 1857, but during the Civil War lived in New Orleans where his father was manager of a theater. The family returned to St. Louis later and Mr. Thomas worked on the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. At the age of 16, however, he had already written a play "Editha's Burglar" adopted from a story by Frances Hodgson Burnett. The play was produced in San Francisco in 1884 and in New York in 1889.

He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and of the National Institute of Arts of Letters. He also held an honory degree from Williams College.

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EMPIRE GOLD BUYING SERVICE
Empire State Building
5th Avenue at 34th Street, New York
Cash for discarded and broken jewelry

Collapse Gouges Horseshoe Falls

(Continued from Page 1)

slide, but I doubt if it would be to anyone who has made only infrequent visits here."

When the first rockslide happened in 1931, it appeared as if a big chunk in the shape of a "V" had been carried away. Today's slide was wider than that of three years ago, Mr. Collins said. He has been located at the falls for 20 years.

Jagged rocks, resembling huge saw teeth, protruded from the brink after the slide.

Goat Island, which is on the American side of the international line, and also the reservation site, is in the middle of the falls. That part of the waterfall north of the island, shaped like a horseshoe which gives it its name, is in Canada.

The slide was not near tunnels or either the American or Canadian sides.

Niagara Falls Built On Sand Foundation, Geologists Declare

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—The Niagara Falls break today is one of nature's mightiest examples of building on the sand—for that is how the falls is constructed and why it continually breaks off.

The "lip" of the horseshoe, and the American Falls as well, is a sheet of limestone 90 feet deep, an armored bed that at first glance would seem impregnable to decay except over periods of millions of years.

But Niagara is receding at the average rate of about five feet a year, and geologists make a guess that 25,000 years ago the falls stood near Lake Ontario.

Geological analysis of what lies under the rock "lip" of the falls explains the weakness. Below the 90-foot-deep limestone capping is a layer of shale, then sandstone, next some coarse rock, then another layer of sandstone and below that shale.

The water plunging over the limestone cap is so turbulent in the pool below that it scours out both shale and sandstone. The result is continual eating back of the softer layers, which undermine the cap-rock top of the falls until the limestone alone is jutting out like the visor of a cap. It breaks off periodically. Geologists forecast eventual extinction of the falls.

PWA Loan to College Legalized in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Board of Regents of the University of Georgia may borrow $2,817,000 from the Federal Public Works Administration without violating any part of the Georgia Constitution, the Georgia Supreme Court ruled in a recent test case brought against the regents by Attorney-General M. J. Yeomans.

The Board of Regents is a distinct corporate entity with all the powers granted a corporation, thus a debt incurred by them could not be constructed as an obligation on the part of the State of Georgia, the court ruled.

The Federal Government had withheld the loan asked by the regents for the erection of new buildings at various colleges, to be repaid by money obtained from student fees, because of a clause in Georgia's Constitution which makes it illegal for any state body to borrow money or issue bonds except after ratification by the voters of the State.

Canada Introduces Eggs Super-Graded for Quality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Although Canadian eggs have been consumer-graded for years, a new super-grade called A-1 has been recently introduced, and eggs graded in this way have just appeared in Toronto stores.

The cartons will be sealed by the producer and sell at about 10 cents a dozen above the price of ordinary fresh grade A eggs. This grade is produced under certain restrictions and conditions, to give the Canadian poultry farmer additional prestige as far as quality is concerned.

Georgia Dam Offers 250 Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga.—With approximately 250 workers needed to build the Savannah Bluff lock and dam to be constructed with public works funds below Augusta, officials of the United States Reëmployment Service agreed to use 75 per cent of this number from Georgia and 25 per cent from South Carolina, it is stated.

Strikers Refuse New Peace Plan In Minneapolis

Claim Rehiring of Men Is Denied; Martial Law Injunction Denied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 13—Leaders of the striking truck drivers at a conference here last night decided the new peace offering of the employers, formulated Saturday night, could not be accepted. Though not divulging its text, they said the plan did not promise to rehire all men now on strike. They indicated they were willing to entertain modified proposals.

Rev. Francis Haas and Mr. E. H. Dunnigan, federal mediators whose unsuccessful efforts toward conciliation brought on martial law, negotiated the new plan acceptable to the Citizens' Advisory Committee representing the employers.

Vote on Question Denied

It was understood that the plan was fundamentally the same as that submitted by the mediators before and approved by the National Labor Board. A few minor revisions have been made at the request of the employers' groups, it was hinted.

The original settlement plan had been denounced by the employers as favorable to the strikers and the two conciliators last week came in for considerable criticism as being partial to the union. A request for new conciliators was even forwarded to Washington but no answer was received.

The demand of 43 of the 166 employers represented by the citizens' advisory committee that the National Labor Board order elections in these plants to determine the workers' wishes regarding their representations in negotiations was answered unfavorably by the board. Although there was no formal statement, it was hinted that the board's reply was that the 43 plants did not sufficiently represent the larger group.

Court Refuses Plea

In its decision Saturday the Federal Court denied the employers' application for injunction against martial law, stating in effect that Gov. Floyd B. Olson's authority to control and regulate the affairs of Minneapolis and all its people through martial rule is absolute and above challenge from any court.

The three judges, however, voiced some criticism of the Governor's action when they declared: "We are of the opinion that there is substantial foundation for the plaintiffs' belief that the Governor is using his powers for coercing them into an acceptance of the Haas-Dunnigan proposal."

Sugar Extracted From Wood Coming Into Use in Germany

Reich's Great Natural Wealth in Its Forests Fitted Into Plans of Economic Autarchy, Adding Also to Income of Poor in Wooded Lands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUNICH—Rapid strides are now being made in Germany with processes for extracting sugar from wood. Germany has one great natural wealth—her forests, which have been cultivated and replanted for centuries. But it is estimated that 40,000,000 cubic meters of refuse wood are wasted annually in the form of fuel. Now, through abstract chemical theory and laboratory experiments, a new industry is growing up in Germany which is designed to make the most of this national wealth and make practical the desires of the supporters of economic autarchy.

There are two ways of extracting sugar from wood, both of which have been industrialized in Germany. The one is that of Dr. Heinrich Scholler, who applies diluted sulphuric acid, under pressure, at a temperature of 170 degrees Centigrade. This method is used on a large scale in the chemical works at Tornesch, near Hamburg, and a solution containing 5 to 6 per cent of sugar is produced.

The second process, elaborated by Dr. Friedrich Bergius, director of the Bergin-Works at Mannheim, applies concentrated hydrochloric acid without pressure at a low temperature and obtains a form of solid sugar.

On the face of it, this does not seem to be much of a gain for Germany, which is virtually self-supporting in hydro-carbonates, but this wood-sugar, as it is called, can be used as a raw product for a number of commodities very urgently needed in Germany. About 65 per cent of the cellulose of wood is converted into saccharoid substances and 30 per cent into lignite which in both types of factories is burned and covers the entire need of fuel.

It is now possible, according to Dr. Scholler's process, to extract, without appreciable cost, the tan from the wood of the chestnut or the oak, and it is claimed that the 47,000 tons of tan (90 per cent of Germany's total requirement) which are annually imported into the country can be produced at home as a by-product at a certain stage of the fermentation of the sugar solutions obtained as the first result in Dr. Scholler's procedure. By fermentation, alcohol is obtained which, it is planned, will be mixed at a bigger ratio with motor oils. So far the ratio legally fixed for German motor oils has been 10 per cent, while in several other European countries it is 20 to 25 per cent. A fresh stimulus will thus be given to the popularity of motoring in Germany, one of Herr Hitler's pet schemes.

There is yet another side to the new industries which is of even greater importance for the immediate needs of the German people. Germany imports every year 300,000,000 marks worth of fodder substances which contain proteins—particularly soy beans, and meat and fish products. Now experiments have been made to ferment the sugar solutions obtained in the Scholler process with an admixture of compounds of nitrogen. The yeast thus developed contains 50 per cent more protein which has proved an excellent fodder, according to tests made on the Reich experimental farms. Thus, within a few days highly nourishing fodder for cattle and sheep can be produced independent of the season and the weather.

In this way, Germany would ultimately be in a position to supply her home market with wool and hides, commodities which in the present situation cause grave anxiety to supporters of the economic autarchy scheme.

Among the outstanding advantages of the chemical exploitation of wood is reckoned the possibility of providing a novel source of income to the extremely poor population of the densely wooded ranges of central Germany and Alpine foothills, which would be a welcome outlet to national energy and in that way have a beneficial effect on the international atmosphere.

So It Does!

A Century of Progress employee reported for duty, punched the clock and then went off to get a haircut. Someone, observing this, questioned him when he returned.

"Do you mean to say that you went for a haircut on company time?"

"Sure," came the confident answer. "It grows on company time, doesn't it?"

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Chicago Fair's Barter Offer To Farmers Proves a 'Flop'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 13—The 1934 farmer does not take to barter and prefers to smack down his 50-cent pieces for admission tickets to an exposition even when permitted to use produce instead of cash.

The Chicago world's fair found this out over the week-end when, despite its invitation to farmers to exchange grain, vegetables and the like for tickets during Farm Week, only a half-dozen rural visitors brought produce.

Farmers came to the fair in good numbers and many of them carried packages. But the extra staff of guards put on to handle the commodities brought for barter were disappointed to discover that the boxes contained in each case lunch for the farm family. And the livestock appraisers sent by the Chicago packers to estimate the value of livestock brought in interims of world's fair tickets stood idle, wishing that someone would bring just one wee animal to give them something to do.

At 10 o'clock Saturday morning a poll of the three gates where produce exchanges had been set up disclosed the fact that up to that time the total receipts were two quarts of chinch bugs brought by Mr. and Mrs. Russell Devan of Rossville, Ill. The world's fair authorities, to console the Middle West farmers for their difficulties with the chinch bug pest, had announced they would accept them at the rate of one ticket for each pint of bugs; and the Devans were the first to take them up on the proposition.

All day Sunday World's Fair guards waited hopefully for the arrival of produce, but it was a dull day. Along toward evening a farmer arrived at the Fourteenth Street gate with 1¾ bushels of apples, and the guards nearly fell on his neck with joy. At about the same time the glad word came that several bunches of carrots had been received at the Twelfth Street gate. Later the news came that two dozen eggs had arrived.

It's a shame to bring it up now, but last week when the plan was announced the exposition publicity office sent out a story beginning. "What to do with the tons and tons of farm products that are expected to be exchanged for gate admissions is a problem now confronting . . ."

And why didn't the farmers bring their stuff? "They don't want the city people to think they are down that low," said a farm organization staff member. They still have a little money in their jeans and when it comes right down to it they'd a lot rather sell their produce in their regular markets and pay cash like everybody else for their tickets."

Smoke Hampers Planes

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 13 (AP)—Black smoke clouds from two dozen forest fires hung low over western Montana, northern Idaho and eastern Washington today. A crew of 2000 men battled two fires in the Selway National Forest of Idaho. Planes carrying supplies and food to fire fighters were uable to come down because of the thick smoke.

For Cleaning Dental Plates

You can keep artificial teeth delightfully clean with little effort and at slight cost per day by using Nelson's Dental Plate Cleaner. It is absolutely harmless, will not scratch or injure the finest plates, regardless of their composition. Also cleans and polishes gold, silver or platinum bridge work. A large jumbo can mailed direct to you from our laboratories at a great saving, only $1.00 postpaid. *You run no risk under our positive guarantee of satisfaction or money back.* With each original order, you also receive as a gift, one of Nelson's Dental Plate Brushes, regular price of which is 50c. Order today, get this $1.50 value for $1.00. You will be surprised to see how efficiently both the brush and cleaner work. If you prefer, send 3c in stamps for literature and free sample of cleaner. Write Nelson Laboratories, Dept. 12, Alhambra, California.

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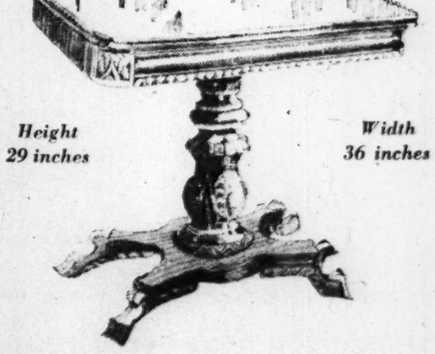

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Fire 'Laddies' Neatly Dodged Economy Chorus Sings Again Traffic Arrests Bearing Fruit

(Continued from Page 1)

he asked for. He must have the City Council's approval.

He'll do something within a few days, he says, about the fire department study and the research bureau's economy suggestions. He also will act on the new Huntington Avenue subway proposal shortly.

* * *

And as one economizing Mayor to another, Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston has asked Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York to speak at the Old South Meeting House Forum Nov. 25. The meeting will be dedicated to "the vital necessity of economy in municipal government."

Safety

Blue Monday for Some

Blue tickets were scattered so thickly among motorists on Massachusetts highways in July that the landscape assumed almost the same sky-like hue.

The tickets, police invitations for offending motorists to mend their ways or visit traffic court, reached the record total of 11,468, almost double the number distributed in June, the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety reported today.

And the biggest advance wasn't in the number of warnings, it was in the number of court summonses. The police really mean business in this drive against reckless motorists.

"July," the committee report says, "seems to have marked a turning point in the battle against reckless driving."

Meanwhile Registrar of Motor Vehicles Morgan T. Ryan notes a drop in the weekly motor fatality list, but an increase in the number of license suspensions. Ten persons were killed by motor vehicles in the State last week, eight fewer than the previous week and one less than the same week last year. A total of 1520 licenses were suspended or revoked.

Strikes

Relief Call

Lynn wants federal help in ironing out its labor difficulties. For 16 weeks several hundred leather workers have walked the streets, awaited settlement of a dispute between the Goniprow Kid Company and the National Leather Workers' Union. Congressman William P. Connery now has wired an appeal to the National Labor Relations Board, at Washington, and asked them to send a special investigator.

Meanwhile, union officials and the Chamber of Commerce are considering censorship of all Lynn shoe and leather news. They would install an official, salaried censor, give him authority to withhold or release news of labor activities. Object: to prevent spread of information, harmful to the city or its industries, among members of the trade in other centers who are said to use it to their own advantage.

* * *

Midsummer Furs

While a midsummer drop in the thermometer turned Boston's attention to more wintry wear, some 200 fur shop workers today discussed differences with employers over alleged code violations, planned a meeting tonight to decide whether they'll walk out tomorfow. Pietro Lucchi, president of the International Fur Workers' Union, will meet with them, hear charges that employers are paying wages under the code provision and working longer hours than is specified. Twelve local shops are affected.

Crime Control

Pay Roll Robbery

Seventy-two hours after he was reported seen taking pay roll boxes from an armored car in front of the Union Old Lowell National Bank in Lowell Friday, Carroll L. Smith, former Andover and Worcester Academy student, was arrested, arraigned, and sent to East Cambridge jail in lieu of $20,000 bail. His case was continued until Wednesday.

Friends and neighbors, however, say that can establish an alibi, and Smith takes his predicament as a sort of practical joke. Neighbors say they saw him sitting on his piazza on the morning of the alleged robbery and that his car was parked in front of his house.

A witness to the daylight robbery of about $15,000 from an unguarded truck was said to have identified Smith as one of five men involved. He, Lowell police say, is the only suspect being held that they know about.

Housing

What Next?

Sponsors of a huge East Boston housing project, colorfully named Neptune Gardens, thought they were going to get help from the Federal Public Works Administration. Their appeal for a loan of $3,500,000 was, in fact, tentatively granted at one time, Washington dispatches indicated.

The administration today, however, rejected the application, sent backers scurrying for other sources of funds.

Washington officials decided the plan didn't fully qualify for a Public Works Administration undertaking.

The project was to give jobs to 1000, provide 760 new homes at low rental, on a limited dividend basis.

State House

Lights on Again

Boston area users of electricity—which means practically everyone—aren't through yet with the Edison Electric Illuminating Company. The light concern, upon order by the State Department of Public Utilities, recently agreed to reduce its rates from 7½ to 7 cents a kilowatt hour, stop giving free bulbs. But consumers, who had clamored for lower rates, say the utility department's solution really constitutes an increase, not a decrease.

Frank H. Sullivan, attorney for the petitioners, filed at the State House today a moton for a rehearing and review of the case. The rate reduction was little enough, he claims, and with returns from the sale of bulbs, the company stands to profit from the decision.

Edison officials, however, point out that only 60-watt bulbs were given away. If customers have to pay for their bulbs, it is explained, they won't buy 60-watt bulbs, won't use so much current. In fact the company has profited from the free bulb plan because of the increase in current consumption.

* * *

Meanwhile telephone users get some attention. Representative Hyman Manevitch filed with the clerk of the House today a bill which would force telephone companies to install, without charge, a meter for recording calls. Representative Manevitch thinks something could be done to protect customers from overcharging. His plan, he says, is prompted by thousands of complaints from throughout the State.

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CANADA

Cuban Army Head Charges Attempt To Force Fascism

Batista Says He Resisted Plan—Move Is Made to End Mail Strike

HAVANA, Aug. 13 (AP)—As the Cuban Administration moved today to untangle a snarl in the island's communications, brought about by a strike of postal and communications employees, Col. Fulgencio Batista, commander of the army and "strong man of Cuba," made a bitter verbal attack on opponents.

Colonel Batista accused the Central Council of the A B C secret political society with attempting to break down the discipline of the army after trying "to persuade me to set up a Fascist army."

Dr. Miguel Suarez, Secretary of Communications, issued an ultimatum, ordering his striking employees to return to work by tomorrow or lose their jobs. Police arrested more than 50 of the strikers during the night. The exact charges against those arrested were not announced, but it was generally believed they were taken into custody to prevent them agitating other government workers to inaugurate sympathy strikes.

Third Day Without Mail

This is the third day that Cuba has been without mail, and travelers bound for the United States were besieged with requests to carry letters to the continent.

Colonel Batista's attack on the A B C Central Council—which he made clear he was directing only at the council and not at the A B C membership—followed an editorial in the A B C newspaper Accion, which declared that in the army there was "a lack of discipline, unconformity and rebellion" adding that the "Government of President Mendieta does not want or does not know how to govern."

The controversy, breaking out on the first anniversary of the overthrow of Gen. Gerardo Machado from the presidency, was regarded as splitting the A B C into two factions, one supporting the Central Council and the other opposed to it.

After condemning the Central Council, Colonel Batista singled out Señor Joaquin Martinez Saenz, former Secretary of the Treasury, for an attack which constituted the bitterest public utterances of Colonel Batista's career since he skyrocketed into power with the overthrow of General Machado.

Claims Proof Against Saenz

Colonel Batista said the withdrawal of A B C members from the Cabinet a few months ago was for the purpose of "trying to rebuild the personality that vanished through its lack of success as Secretary of the Treasury." The army said he had documentary proof "about the secret negotiations which Señor Martinez Saenz carried on at the time he made his official trip to Washington about the coinage of silver," but he did not elaborate on that theme.

He declared he heard Señor Martinez Saenz urge President Mendieta to take drastic steps against "the people of Cuba, tearing off heads and making blood flow again by establishing martial law and shooting even those under suspicion."

Colonel Batista wound up his attack by slapping at Señor Martinez Saenz because he spent much of his time during the Machado régime in Miami.

"Saenz need not embark for Miami again," said Colonel Batista. "He can direct his men within the island. He will have the same guarantees as everyone else, but let him not again try to throw the fathers of families and deluded boys into civil conflict to the detriment of all national interests.

"He who directs men in war or peace should be at the front of them all the time. . . . The newspaper Accion launches a challenge to the armed forces of the Republic and the armed forces take up the glove."

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

Mountain States
Colorado

DENVER—Thursdays, 7:45-8:00 p. m., KLZ, 560kc-535m.

Far Western States
California

EUREKA—Wednesdays, 9:00-9:15 a. m.; Saturdays, Aug. 18, and 25, in cooperation with the Ministerial Association, 8:00-8:15 a. m., KIEM, 1210kc-248m.

LONG BEACH—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sundays, 5:00-5:15 p. m., KFAC, 1300kc-231m.

LOS ANGELES—In "Church Quarter Hour," cooperating with the Federation of Protestant Churches of Los Angeles, on the eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00 a. m., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFI, 640ks-469m.

SAN DIEGO—In "Good Cheer Hour," cooperating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturday of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., KFSD, 600kc-500m

SAN FRANCISCO—Daily except Sunday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., KYA, 1330kc-244m.

SANTA BARBARA—In "Church Quarter Hour," cooperating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., KDB, 1500kc-200m.

Nevada

RENO—First and third Fridays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., KOH, 1380kc-217m.

Oregon

KLAMATH FALLS—Every Tuesday and Friday, 1:00-1:15 p. m., KFJI, 1210kc-248m.

PORTLAND—First Sunday of each month, 2:30-2:45 p. m., first and second Thursdays, 9:45-10:00 p. m., KEX, 1180kc-254m; thereafter on Tuesdays during the remainder of each month, 9:45-10:00 p. m., KFJR, 1300kc-231m.

Washington

TACOMA—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., KMO, 1330kc-225m.

YAKIMA—Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., KIT, 1310kc-229m.

Territories
Hawaii

HONOLULU—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc-227m.

Canadian
British Columbia

CHILLIWACK—Sundays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., CHWK, 780kc-384m.

VANCOUVER—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., CJOR, 600kc-500m.

Foreign
New Zealand

AUCKLAND—First Tuesday of each month, 9:00 p. m., 1ZB (Friendly Road), 1000kc-278m.

"Where's Billy Bones, Lad?"

Black Dog (Charles McNaughton) and Jim Hawkins (Jackie Cooper) in a Scene From the New Film Version of Stevenson's "Treasure Island," at Loew's State This Week.

Boston Snapshots

Music and Fountains—Where the famous cows of Colonial Boston chewed the cud on hot summer days, several thousand people gathered Aug. 10 to meditate peacefully as the music of an ERA orchestra floated through the trees from the Parkman Bandstand. When we walked over to see just how these free concerts are being appreciated we expected to find a fair-sized group of listeners—but our expectations were more than realized.

Seating ourselves on a slope just below the Civil War monument we listened—and watched other listeners who preferred the grass to the crowded benches nearer the orchestra. The hill was covered with them—most of them lying peacefully on their backs and occasionally keeping time with a finger or a toe. There were neat office workers, out for the lunch hour, and there were gentlemen with patch-decorated pants, in this far-flung audience.

Strolling round the little pond, where a crowd of well-browned youngsters gathered under the flower fountain, we discovered that the strains of "Orphée aux Enfers" were heard distinctly even here.

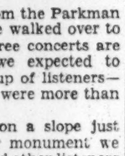
This was the final number. After a round of applause the band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner." Through the trees we saw the audience on the benches rise to its feet. The others stretched on the slopes near by suddenly appeared to be asleep. After all, the thermometer in the kiosk on the mall did stand at 86 and the humidity recorder did register nearly 80 per cent.

* * *

Busy Port—Six large liners were visiting Boston yesterday, giving the harbor the busiest appearance it has had for some time. The Saturnia, of the Italian line, sailed for the Mediterranean; the Scythia, of the Cunard-White Star fleet, arrived from England; the Georgic, of the Cunard-White Star, and the Cameronia, of the Anchor line, sailed for England and Scotland, and the Cunard-White Star liner Franconia, and Anchor liner California, set out on pleasure cruises.

* * *

Rail-Laying Record—The biggest single rail-laying operation ever undertaken on the Boston & Maine Railroad is now finished. In one month new 112-pound rails have been laid on 72 miles of track—something like three miles every day. The section of track involved lies between Rigby, Maine, and Rockingham, N. H.



It is one thing to walk three miles around an average 18-hole golf course—but it is quite another to take up old tracks and lay new ones for the same distance. This is what happens:

First come two men on a section motor car. They pull up plank at crossings and attend to similar details. Then come motor spike-pulling machines—lifting spikes from both sides of the rails. Men with claw bars follow to get the spikes which the machine could not deal with. After them come others who take the rails apart—with the help of compresser air machines to unscrew the nuts.

A gasoline crane follows to lift the old rails to one side. After it come men who fill up spike holes with wood plugs, throw aside old tie plates and use "adzing" machines to plane off a place for the new ones, which are then laid in place. Ties are also painted with creosote again to withstand decay.

Now another motor-driven crane picks up the new rails which have been left in the center of the track, and puts them in place. It is followed by rail joining and spiking gangs, and after a few details are attended to, the job is done.

When everything was going smoothly as many as 130 rails were laid in an hour.

* * *

Post of Duty—The heroism of the boy who stood on the burning deck is immortalized in verse—but nothing has been said about the devotion to stern duty of the girls who occasionally face chilly blasts in Paragon Park ticket booths.

It was a cold gray evening at Nantasket—and nowhere did it seem more desolate than upon the deserted walks of the park. Here and there a fat raindrop plopped onto the concrete.

From one of the shell-shaped thrones a girl climbed down for a few moments of warming exercise. From another booth, further down the line, came a slightly ironic voice: "Hey there—don't you know you're getting paid to sit in that box?"

* * *

Treasure Island by Bus—Long John Silver's young friend Jim Hawkins had considerably more trouble in reaching Treasure Island than did several hundred young guests of a downtown store on Saturday. Sixteen Boston Elevated buses, chartered for the occasion, conveyed them to the adventure-filled shores—which extend just now as far as the screen of the State Theater.

* * *

"Treasure Chest" of Shoes—One of the unique features of the new shoe salon opened at the R. H. Stearns store today is the "Treasure Chest." In this exhibit 40 specially designed models are shown. Patrons who wish to express individuality on their feet as well as in their clothing, can choose any of these models and have it reproduced for them, in any size or color, within two weeks.

Recreational Center Is New Hampshire Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 13—The Federal Government's drive to subtract so-called submarginal lands from cultivated areas, is expected to touch New Hampshire to the extent of approximately 20,000 acres, it is reported from the office of the State Forester here.

An area this size lying partly in the towns of Canada, Deerfield, Allenstown, and Hooksett, is being considered for purchase through the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, for development as a public recreational center, it was said. This land, surveys have shown, is "worn-out." Were the area to be turned into a recreational center, present landowners would be given good opportunity to locate elsewhere under better living conditions, it is said.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Showers tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy, becoming warmer; gentle to moderate easterly to southerly winds.

Maine: Probably showers tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers and slightly warmer tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy and slightly warmer tonight and Tuesday; probably showers tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh south and southeast winds and weather mostly overcast tonight and Tuesday; probably occasional showers.

Weather Outlook for the Week: North and Middle Atlantic States: Scattered showers possibly Tuesday and again toward end of week; temperatures near normal, except slightly cooler Tuesday night or Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	60	66	New Orleans	78	92
Bermuda	80	88	New York	60	72
Chicago	72	82	Norfolk, Va.	76	86
Denver	64	94	Philadelphia	62	74
Helena, Mont.	54	80	St. Louis	78	98
Jacksonville	76	86	St. Paul	62	80
Kansas City	78	102	San Francisco	56	62
Los Angeles	62	80	Washington	64	86
Miami, Fla.	84	88			

A—9 a. m. Aug. 13
B—Maximum Aug. 12.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 2:03 p. m., Tuesday 2:16 a. m.
Height of tides 9.3 feet, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:19 p. m.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days, 9 to 5, except Mondays. Sundays, 1 to 4. Exhibitions: Water colors and prints by William Blake; modern French paintings by Robert Treat Paine 2d. On permanent exhibition: English, Irish and American silver; twelfth century Spanish chapel; Egyptian jewelry room.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—General exhibition of Teutonic Art.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Closed during August.

Fogg Art Museum (Cambridge)—Open week days, 9 to 5, admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Turner's Liber Studiorium. American portraits, silver and furniture, seventeenth-eighteenth centuries. French and Italian drawings, eighteenth century. French paintings and drawings, nineteenth-twentieth centuries.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Roman mosaics, 650 dolls, including the Helen Draper Ayer collection; insects, ocean creatures.

Boston City Club—Paintings in oil by H. Orn Rider. Through Aug. 15.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—General exhibition of fine prints.

Casson Galleries—General exhibitions.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—General print show.

Doll & Richards—Selected group of American paintings.

Grace Horne Galleries—The season in retrospect, an exhibition of selected works shown during the year.

Foster Brothers—Etchings of yachting subjects by Philip Kappel.

Vose Galleries—Exhibition of old ship paintings, famous clippers, packets and whalers, also a group of hooked rugs.

Number Ten Gallery—Summer exhibition.

Old Salem Store to Close

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., Aug. 13—Salem's oldest store, known as "Miss Plumer's Thread and Needle Shop," will close its doors this week after serving the public for 81 years. The shop was originally opened by Miss Rhoda Plumer in the Roger Williams, or old Witch House, in February, 1853.

Opposition Pastors Defy Reichsbishop On Hitler Fealty

Thousands Preach Sermons Condemning Action of National Synod

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 13—Defiance was hurled from a thousand pulpits this week-end against Reichsbishop Müller's dictatorship and particularly against the enactment of the National Synod of Aug. 9, requiring all pastors to take an oath of allegiance to Chancellor Hitler.

This and other measures passed by that body (wherein were three German Christian representatives to one opposition pastor) have aroused the bitterest feelings among thousands of Protestant pastors who have hitherto opposed the regimentation of the German Protestant Church.

The haste wherewith the National Synod was called together and the undemocratic way in which the laws were rushed through without discussion have not brought peace into the church conflict, as some German Christians profess to have expected. On the contrary, the opposition appears more firmly opposed to the autocracy of the Reichsbishop than ever.

Protests From Pulpits

Thousands of the opposition clergy who are now banded together in the "Free Synod," which regards itself as the true expression of the Protestant Church, read a strong declaration from their pulpits yesterday, frankly repudiating the activities of the National Synod as arbitrary and illegal.

The oath of loyalty to Chancellor Hitler, which Protestant pastors are expected to take, dissidents have branded as a denial of the spiritual function of the Protestant pastor and as introducing politics into the church.

It is expected that thousands of pastors will refuse to take the oath, even if threatened with prison or concentration camps. Already Berlin reports many arrests of pastors in the provinces.

The Denunciation

The denunciation read in pulpits yesterday declared that "on August 9 an assembly calling itself the National Synod passed resolutions, assented to laws and pronounced as legal a state of illegality which has been long repudiated. This so-called National Synod and its resolutions are invalid according to both spiritual and temporal laws. Those who obey the National Synod and its resolutions are breaking the law of the church, and are exhorted to disobey them. Those responsible for those laws, the church government and Müller, treat with contempt the most elementary principles of law and justice. Preaching of the gospel has been submitted to the authority of imperfect men.

"Those who continue to violate the church laws and the church constitution which they are supposed to protect have forfeited the claim to demand obedience. Those leaders of the church who forsake the principles of the church put themselves outside the church. We declare, therefore, in full responsibility before God, that obedience to this church government is disobedience to God."

Old Marblehead Church Holds 250th Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 13—Ancient knee breeches, capes and bonnets of the Colonial era will make their reappearance here tonight in a series of historical tableaux concluding the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the Old North Church which dates back to 1635.

Attendants at the services yesterday were priveleged to view the communion silver of 23 pieces, considered the most rare and valuable in America. The baptismal bowl was made by Paul Revere and presented to the church in 1773. Other pieces date from 1669 to 1748. Some were made in England and others at Salem, Mass.

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Art Notes

Doll and Richards

The miscellaneous summer exhibition at Doll and Richards has had a number of additions. This gallery has its favorites and they appear often enough to keep us informed as to their respective progress.

Vladimir Pavlosky is one. He started some years ago as a decorater, but as time passes he shows a predilection for water color. He has fallen in line with the realistic representation which is popular in Boston. He has learned to employ the colored wash with freedom and accent. "Passing Storm" displays a dramatic moment which Mr. Pavlosky has worked up in terms of dark neutral tones. The tendency seems to be away from fresh, bright raw color into the dark and ominous. The water color by Dodge Macknight shows how light and fragrant color can be when properly applied. Here is a view of a marshland, swept by the wind and warmed by the sun. Mr. Macknight's aquarelles restore ones' confidence in the releasing power of art. There are no extra strokes, no murky tones, no indecisiveness to impede the effect.

Other exhibitors in the water-color gallery are Hoyland Bettinger, Sally Cross Bill, Carroll Bill, Mary Ogden Abbott contributes a carved wood figure of Kwanyin, touched with gilt.

There are oil paintings too, more formidable than the water colors. Aldro Hibbard and Jay Connaway and Gladys Brangan contribute scenic subjects. There seems to be a uniform approach, one of calm and tranquillity. None of the painters has an ax to grind. They all enjoy the most felicitous means to portray their subjects. They are impressionistic in rendering. D. A.

In Window and On Wall

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The Cape Ann Arts Festival, held during the week of Aug. 6, featured in addition to the usual store window display of paintings and sculpture, the exhibitions held in the galleries of the various art associations and in individual studios, an event of more permanent interest to the city of Gloucester—the dedication of three mural projects undertaken under the Public Works of Art and now installed respectively in the auditorium of the City Hall, in the high school study room, and in the newly renovated Sawyer Free Library.

Of these projects, the most impressive is that in the Free Library, the murals in the City Hall and the high school both representing an illustrative approach to wall decoration, and, despite their preoccupation with the history, allegorical or actual, of Gloucester's development, smack of artificiality.

The Sawyer Libray murals, the work of Frederick L. Stoddard, wander informally from the entrance hall up the fine old stairway to the second floor. The sweep of wall space on the stairs gives opportunity to develop the harbor panorama, with ships in full sail, while the upper floor gives snatches of Gloucester soil and Gloucester activities from the unique character of Dogtown Common to the accent of bathers on Good Harbor Beach. While the decorations are realistic, they are held to high key, toning in with the white of the interior woodwork, and achieving the subtle success of unobtrusiveness. One is conscious first of the interior, and then intrigued by the Gloucester flavor of the murals, which, incidentally, are painted directly on the plaster walls.

The individuality of this project is not, however, repeated in the high school mural by Frederick J. Mulhaupt, which endeavors to combine present and past in the history of Gloucester maritime development; nor in the city hall mural by Charles Allan Winter, which crowds 45 figures into a space 12 feet high and 20 feet wide, handling the figures in such manner that the crowding is more obvious than the allegorical and historical message. A new-old feature of the mural is the inclusion of actual portraits of mayors in the group of selectmen who in 1642 witnessed the incorporation of the town.

Two tapestry murals, imaginative compositions of boats in harbor, by Oscar Anderson, have also been installed in the high school study room.

At the thirty-fourth exhibition of the Gloucester Society of Artists, about the same sort of studies are to be seen as in former years. Work of no little distinction is that of Miss Marian T. MacIntosh, whose creative energy always runs ahead of her technical ability, is one of the few painters who seem to feel the atmosphere of Gloucester, and to penetrate beneath the obvious. Not content with boats in harbor or at dock; crooked streets and old houses, this artist finds throbbing subject matter in people and events, putting on canvas an intense feeling for the human element. There is personality in the Circus canvas, with its elephants and big red wagon and its colorful crowds against the deep blue, light-dotted background of harbor and shore line.

Another canvas in the exhibition of the Gloucester Society of Artists gives the other side of the summer art picture. It is by Umberto Romano, and bears the title "New England Tragedy." Although drawing upon the imagination for general subject matter, it depicts in essence the breakdown of sturdy old fishing folk traditions, and the intrusion on their ruins of a carousing group of dilettantes. D. G.

Truckmen Strike in Oregon

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 13 (AP)—Heavy truck movements came to a virtual standstill in Portland today as some 400 truck drivers walked out to enforce their demands for higher wages and improved working conditions. Assistance has been requested by the Federal Department of Labor.

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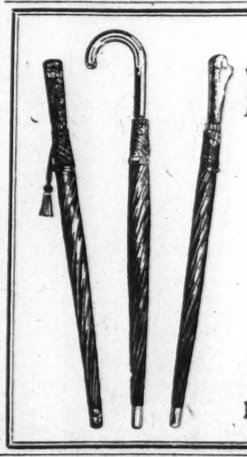

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Austria and Hungary Act Slowly On Favoring Trade With Italy At Expense of Other Nations

Both Need Wide Markets for Farm Crops and Are Apprehensive of Flood of Italian Manufactured Goods

Much diplomatic activity—not confined to the countries directly concerned—has followed the signature of the Rome protocols signed in March for the establishment of closer economic and political relations between Italy, Austria and Hungary, and the present visits of Chancellor Schuschnigg and the Vice-Chancellor, Prince Ernst von Starhemberg, to Budapest and and Ostia, respectively, reawaken keen interest in the triple rapprochement.

Committees met in Rome to work out the details of the new agreements. They are understood to have met with considerable difficulty. In the articles printed below from the Monitor's representatives in the countries concerned it is shown that Italy at present has only a small market to offer Austrian and Hungarian agricultural goods. Austrian and Hungarian industries, on the other hand, fear a flood of Italian manufactures. Italy, however, is optimistic of results. But Austria and Hungary are inclined to be skeptical.

Outside the triple circle, the Little Entente and Germany are watching lest their own interests should suffer. Yugoslavia hitherto has done more trade with Italy than Austria and Hungary put together. Is this all to be lost? Through Yugoslavia runs the shortest route from Hungary to the Italian ports of Trieste and Fiume. The Yugoslavs can largely neutralize economic advantages given to Hungary in these ports by charging Hungary equivalently more for railway haulage.

Both Austria and Hungary at present use German ports more fully than they do those of Italy. Germany has recently given these two countries improved facilities by means of a new canal linking the Elbe and the Danube. Germany has still to play its cards in answer to the Rome protocols.

Meanwhile, however, news comes that Hungary at any rate is not going to tie itself irrevocably to Italy without first seeing what Germany has to offer. Immediately after signing the Rome protocols, Hungary invited Chancellor Hitler to add his signature to these documents in view of Hungary's warm desire to maintain close political and economic relations with Germany.

Italy Hopes to Divert Larger Share of Trade To Its Adriatic Ports

Special from Monitor Bureau

ROME—Italy's valuation of Trieste as destined played an increasingly important part in central European trade is a fundamental factor in the negotiations recently conducted to implement the Rome protocols signed here in March.

Italy is not impressed by the arguments advanced elsewhere that Trieste is doomed to take a progressively smaller rôle in the economic life of Austria and Hungary. The breaking-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire into small states has been the primary cause of the decline of once great Trieste, it is held here. Tariff competition started by Germany and recently adopted by Poland ended by lowering the commercial vitality of the Italian port.

The export and import trade of central Europe, which in pre-war times found largely its natural outlet at Trieste, is now offered considerable advantages by the German ports of Hamburg, Bremen and Stettin, in competition with Trieste; Yugoslavia makes every effort to develop, at a big sacrifice and expenditure, the commercial efficiency of Sussak and its other Adriatic ports; Czechoslovakia, too, tends in one direction toward the North Sea, in the other toward the Danube and the Black Sea, with the project for the seaport of Galatz.

Moreover, to these Czechoslovak tendencies must be added the plan to direct trade toward the Baltic and the Polish port to Gdynia. It was with a view to rehabilitating Trieste, and Fiume, in the face of all this competition that the Rome protocols were signed by Italy, Austria and Hungary, March 17.

Bilateral Accords Planned

Article Three of the second Rome protocol says: "The three governments bind themselves to facilitate and develop as much as possible the transit movement in the ports of the Adriatic. With this object in view, bilateral accords will be concluded as soon as possible."

Italy, Austria and Hungary are to appoint a committee of three experts whose duty will be to watch the development of these economic relations and to make practical suggestions.

As a result of the Rome negotiations, Italy hoped that Trieste will become once more, as it was in prewar days, the connecting link between the Mediterranean and the Near East on the one side, and the countries of central and eastern Europe on the other.

Advantages for Trieste for shipping are claimed in view of Germany's present political situation. The anti-Semitic movement in Germany has had some repercussions on the traffic of Trieste. In fact, Jewish owners of textile factories in Czechoslovakia and Upper Austria now import the raw materials necessary for their industries, namely cotton from the United States and jute from British India, via Trieste, while formerly they used to be imported via Hamburg and Bremen.

Germany Enacts Measures

Germany is taking defensive steps against what it regards as an economic menace having its center at Trieste. At the very moment when the Rome protocols were being signed Chancellor Adolf Hitler announced the construction of a ship-canal between the Danube and the Elbe.

At the beginning of February—more than a month before the Rome protocols—several measures were enacted to facilitate the transport of goods for Austria via Trieste which formerly passed through the German North Sea ports. Moreover, as a result of the Rome protocols, Italy granted Austria preferential tariffs on a number of exports. Italy further undertook to buy Hungary's surplus grain production.

That needed for Italy's home consumption and that destined to be reëxported, it is claimed, will benefit Trieste. In this connection a new imposing silo is in course of construction at Trieste, and it is expected that it will be completed in 1935.

Austria Minimized Aid Of Trieste Concessions In Pact With Italy

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—Measures to encourage Austria and Hungary to greater use of the Adriatic ports of Trieste and Fiume are considered here to be the least important part of the Rome protocols.

It is pointed out in the first place that Austria and Hungary have already enjoyed special privileges at Fiume and Trieste, but have not found it worth while to use them very extensively, and it is regarded here as probable that new concessions also will fail to draw Austrian and Hungarian trade there.

The reason is given that neither of these countries has much to sell overseas. Furthermore, the steamer service from the German and Dutch ports is widely preferred to those of Italy. Hungary, also, is said to be able to use the Danube River more cheaply than the Adriatic Sea, while Austria claims that it can ship produce to Hamburg almost as cheaply as to Trieste.

From preferential trade agreements provided for in the protocols, however, some real benefits may ensue, especially for Hungary.

Both Countries Need Grain

Italy and Austria both need grain, and Hungary has grain to sell, so it is possible for a profitable transaction to be made. It has to be admitted that the present régime is protecting and encouraging Austria's agriculture with all his might, while Signor Mussolini for a number of years has been increasing Italy's production of grain and in good years can almost supply the home market. Still it is claimed that with normal harvests Austria and Italy could consume all of Hungary's surplus wheat.

But how can they pay for it? That is, what can Hungary buy from them in return? Industrial products, perhaps, made in little shops by nimble-fingered Austrians and in excellent Italian factories by disciplined Fascists. Yes, but Hungary is jealously protecting its own industry and refuses to lower its bars to outside wares. It already sells far more to both Austria and Italy than it buys, and under such conditions it is hard to increase trade.

Austria has had unfavorable trade balances ever since the World War and cannot buy from Hungary without selling to it. But at best Hungary could consume but a small part of this country's manufactured articles.

Austria sells 20 per cent of its exports to Hungary and Italy and under most favorable circumstances might increase that proportion to 25 per cent, but it would still have to find other markets for three-fourths of its exports.

Best Market In Germany

Germany is Austria's best customer. Then comes Czechoslovakia and after that Hungary, Italy and Yugoslavia. At present also Austria is selling increased quantities of wood in France and might eventually sell manufactured articles to Near East countries. An Austrian trade commission has just returned from the United States. Austria produces "quality goods" and needs wide markets.

Exports to Italy are increasing but imports are practically stationary and it is doubtful here whether any agreement could radically augment them. Italy's trade with Austria and Hungary together amounts to but a twenty-fifth part of its total foreign commerce.

Austria's trade with Hungary has been steadily increasing during recent years, and especially during the last 12 months. Nevertheless Austria places less than a tenth of its manufactured products in Hungary, while Italy sells less than 1 per cent of its fresh fruit to Austria and Hungary, and but 500 automobiles out of an annual output of 20,000.

Industrial circles in Hungary as well as those in Austria, are not altogether welcoming the trade negotiations which took place in Rome as a result of the Rome protocols signed in March by Signor Mussolini, Mr. Julius Gömbös and Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss. They fear that industry will have to pay for the concessions made to timber and agricultural products.

Italy is hoping to export textile products into Hungary and in consequence the shares of Hungarian textile, jute, linen and cotton companies have gone down in value. The price of mine and timber shares has also fallen somewhat.

Nor is Austrian industry altogether pleased with the prospects. If Italian textiles should cross the Alps and enter the Austrian markets that would greatly endanger one of the most promising industries in that country, it is held.

To be sure, Italy might buy timber from Austria instead of from Yugoslavia, but it has to sell something in return, and Austria does not want to buy anything from Italy except a little tropical fruit.

Keen Competition Faced

Italy might also buy iron, farm implements, and machinery from Austria, but so far Austria has not been able to compete with the German manufacturers, and since Germany may also join the Rome agreements Austrian prospects for extensive new iron and machine markets do not seem very promising.

Trade agreements merely between Hungary, Italy, and Austria cannot fundamentally improve the economic situation in any of these lands, observers here believe. The coöperation of all Central European countries is needed.

Nevertheless, the commercial accords now being formulated are expected to bring some benefits and may serve as a basis for similar agreements with other states.

Exports of Yugoslavia Affected by Protocols

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia — Serbia is again asking its old question, "Where can the little pig go to market?" while Croatia chimes in "And the little calf," and Bosnia echoes "And the great pine tree."

This Yugoslav chorus is a result of the Austro-Hungarian-Italian commercial agreements which are considered here as certain to reduce drastically Yugoslavia's trade with Italy and consequently aggravate the present serious economic situation.

Hitherto, despite these political disagreements, Italy has been Yugoslavia's best customer. For years Italy had a more extensive trade with Yugoslavia than with Austria and Hungary put together.

Even last year, though Yugoslavia-Italian commerce had greatly fallen off, it exceeded Italy's trade with Austria and was far greater than Italy's trade with Hungary. And for Yugoslavia it brought a favorable balance. Yugoslavia sold Italy far more than it bought from Italy.

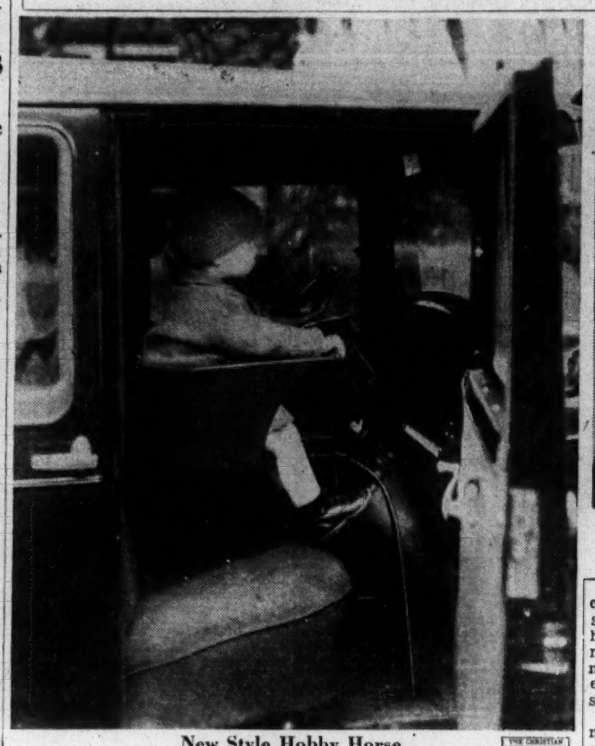
But now a new situation is expected to arise. Yugolsavia's chief exports to Italy are timber, live stock, eggs and fowls. Yugoslavia furnished half of all the timber Italy imported. Its quota was appreciably larger than that of Austria.

In the future, however, in accordance with the new trade agreements between Italy and Austria, Austrian timber is to enjoy preferential treatment, that is a customs reduction of 45 per cent. This places Yugoslavia at a great disadvantage and will probably cause a serious drop in its trade in timber.

And that is not all. Italy has also reduced the quota of live stock from Yugoslavia and seems determined to balance its trade budget with the South Slavs.

In other words, Italy will not accept Yugoslavia's agricultural products unless it can sell in exchange Italian textile productions.

Baby Has a Reserved Seat



New Style Hobby Horse
One of Many Gadgets Seen at National Inventors' Congress.

Albert G. Burns
President Inventors' Congress

Party Rescues Byrd From Antarctic Vigil

(Continued from Page 1)

Admiral Byrd and the group struggling to reach him. The message that the little band had reached its objective was received with unrestrained joy by members of the expedition in the main base.

It is 123 miles by trail to Bolling advance weather base, where on March 28 Admiral Byrd saw another human face for the last time. The route taken by Dr. Poulter to find the location again was believed to have been even longer.

Light Still Burning

The light on the 12-foot anenometer pole which Admiral Byrd had hung and kept burning for days as a beacon for the tractor party was still burning.

Dr. Poulter, Mr. Waite and Mr. Demas, who drove the tractor, had been coaxing, wheedling and urging the strange vehicle into the darkness of the south for nearly 70 hours. The tractor hauled three sledges.

Benefited only slightly by the gray light of the forenoon they steadily held on through ensuing darkness and felt their way around the wind-swept ridge of the Valley of Crevasses.

Beacons had to be constructed of snow blocks and lights placed on top of them to keep check on their course. A vigilant watch was kept upon the line of nearly buried flags marking the original trail to Bolling base laid last spring.

Before starting out, Dr. Poulter had intended to proceed by direct navigation in case the trail was utterly obliterated.

At 3:45 p. m. Saturday the tractor party reported they were 81 miles south of Little America, making camp briefly to repair the generator and snatch a bite to eat. They said they would shove off again at 7:45 p. m.

Radio Call Missed

They missed the schedule for calling Little America on the radio. They were called from here but no response came back. At 8 o'clock a progress report was broadcast from Little America over radio telephone to Admiral Byrd.

"They are at 81," Little America reported. "They are at 81. If nothing stops them, if they can keep up their present rate of progress, they may be there by midnight. Keep the light burning."

The next radio contact with the tractor party was to be at 11.45. It had been reported to Admiral Byrd that another broadcast would be sent out at midnight. At 11.45 p. m. the party was called but no reply came back.

Over the air came the hustle and bustle of traffic in the United States and elsewhere, but nothing from the tractor party. The minutes dragged, and members of the expedition here grew more concerned.

At 15 minutes past 12, Mr. Dyer, the operator, suddenly exclaimed, "There he comes!" It was a message from Mr. Waite.

"Heard you calling me on Byrd's receiver. Can't hear you on this receiver. Will return to shack and try again," he radioed.

First-class news never was broken in a more off-hand way. It was the first anybody knew they had reached Admiral Byrd's shack. There was a wait while the tractor party's operator went down the hatch to the shack and prepared to operate the hand-cranked generator which Admiral Byrd had been using for communication since his gasoline generator, providing power for the main set, failed some time ago.

Mr. Waite explained that they had missed the 7:45 o'clock schedule because just at that time they sighted the light on the anemometer pole from 10 miles off, and had rushed through.

Anti-Radical Drive Launched by Legion Unit in California

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13 (AP)—Censure of Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, for "failure to proceed with deportation proceedings" was sought yesterday as the California Department of the American Legion began a drive for stricter enforcement of laws against subversive elements.

Resolutions prepared for submission to the annual state convention, now in session here, recommended in addition to censure of the Secretary:

Transfer of the duty of deporting alien radicals from the Department of Labor to the Department of Justice, and tightening of the California "treason" statutes.

Made public by Mr. A. Louis Belotti, chairman of a special Americanism committee named by Mr. Homer Chailiaux, state commander, each resolution cited "a series of events of strife and violence" which have "swept this nation," and charged they were incited and prolonged "by the Communist Party and its affiliated organizations."

Fish With Headlights Leer at Dr. Beebe

(Continued from Page 1)

light projected through the quartz window of the bathysphere.

While Dr. Beebe used the telephone Mr. Barton took photographs and motion pictures through the quartz windows of the sphere. The enterprise was carried through without a hitch.

The expedition sailed from St. George, the bathysphere loaded on the deck of the barge, which was hauled by a powerful tug. A boom swung the sphere overside, after the two men, working under the auspices of the New York Zoölogical Society and the National Geographic Society, had been sealed in.

The cable was paid out at the rate of 50 feet a minute. At 500 feet Dr. Beebe reported sighting a school of silvery squids. At 900 feet he said the water had turned to a deep turquoise blue, and reported seeing a strange fish six feet long.

At 1200 feet the water had turned black, being totally without light from the surface. The sides of the sphere became very cold.

At 2300 feet Dr. Beebe reported: "Along the whole beam of my light the water is the loveliest shade of turquoise blue I ever saw."

The dive took place seven miles off the shore of Bermuda. From the time Dr. Beebe and Mr. Barton were sealed into the sphere until they crawled out of the small opening in its wall three hours and 19 minutes elapsed.

They were under water for two hours and 51 minutes.

Inventors Thrill at Offer Of $5000 for Drought Buster

Annual Congress at Cincinnati Exhibits New and Odd Gadgets—Big Money in Simple Things Like Paper Golf Tees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 13—If the "mother of invention" were to attend the Inventors' Congress to open here tomorrow for four days, she would hardly recognize her offspring. Even her favorite son, Rube Goldberg, would have a merry time trying to find out what most of the gadgets on display are used for, or what makes the wheels on certain gimcracks spin so ambitiously.

Take for instance Mr. Walter Lewis's invention of a "magnetic force" contraption. Mr. Lewis is a draftsman by trade and he possesses a vivid imagination. His drawings are a work of art. He hopes some day to build his machine which "will extract heat, light and power right out of the air."

Little Mary Dooley hasn't been forgotten. There's a modern doll, fully equipped with knee-action and speaking tubes radio-controlled like any other robot. She says everything from "baby needs a new pair of shoes" to "Daddy, me wants a tiss and a dink a water."

Strictly Up-to-Date

All modern inventors agree that the old-time inventor was a "half-baked crank" who went around in long hair and thick-lensed goggles. Talk with Mr. Albert G. Burns of Oakland, Calif., for instance—they call him "Gadget" Burns—president of the National Inventors Congress. He says the inventors today are hard-boiled business men using natural scientists and engineers to help them in their work and prefer to be known as "research physicists" or "development engineer."

But to walk down "gimcrack row" and up to "gadget gallery" one can look into the possibility of modern inventions arising from necessity. There is an air-conditioned jacket, just the thing for Aunt Priscilla; then for Dad who complains "The paper he reads ain't made up right" someone has invented a talking newspaper; "Lindy" can borrow a pair of skyhooks just in case he gets halfway across the Atlantic again and his plane wants to roost; little brother can keep his newly acquired first long pants from losing that knife edge, by wearing a pair of trouser-leg raincoats; farmer Brown needs to look over the new fire exits for cows; and mother can buy a new baby saver, really a new fangled hobby horse on a long steel spring to be set in floor sockets at home or in the automobile.

Other items include: a "dispenser for lump sugar—ideal for restaurants—only one lump per patron—sanitary and convenient"; "tissue paper undies"; a "stationary washtub with washboard and splash shield—needed in every home" or perhaps "my three-hulled aeroship—a sea-going vessel, skids on the surface and carries 2000 passengers across the Atlantic in 24 hours."

Easy to Invent, Hard to Sell

But seriously now, the inventor does have a weighty problem. It revolves around the marketing of his product. That's why the Inventors' Congress as inaugurated five years ago, and that's why they meet in some western or midwestern city twice a year—to display their wares and to hope that someone will come along, take a liking to an idea, and buy up the manufacturing and selling rights.

"It's usually the fellow with some small and simple idea that strikes things rich in our game," says Mr. H. Olken, slated for vice-president, from Cambridge, Mass.

"Take, for instance, the chap who thought up the idea of making little wooden golf tees. That fellow made money and royalty checks are still rolling in. Then there's the simple little stopper for soda pop bottles, and the bachelor's buttons that don't require sewing on."

An offer of $5000 for a rain-making machine was recently made by a Minneapolis engineer, to any inventor who would produce a working model guaranteed to make the skies shed tears upon command. It typifies the sort of work which Mr. Burns contends with every day. Thousands of letters, telegrams and messages were sent to him in answer to this advertisement, all suggesting various schemes for the development of a "drought buster."

"One of the outstanding demands of the day," said Mr. Burns, "is for cold light. The electric light in use rarely has an efficiency above 8 per cent. We need an idea to reverse this situation."

You Can Try Your Hand

For those with an inventive turn of mind, Mr. Burns lists a few of the hundreds of items he has on file for inventors to work on. Here is his list.

1. Record speech directly on a piece of paper without a stenographer. A number of laboratories are now at work on this scheme. One in particular is expected to make an announcement before the end of the Inventors' Congress.
2. Egg cartons and candy boxes which cannot be refilled once they are opened.
3. A wall-paper machine which an amateur can use in his own home.
4. An automatic window closer—one that operates especially well an hour or so before rising time in winter.
5. Harmless firecrackers, fireballless roman candles.
6. Something to prevent electrolysis. Something which will stop damage to water mains, gas pipes and underground steel caused by leakage of electric current into the ground.
7. An electric burglar alarm with a thermo-couple so sensitive it would be operated by the heat from a human body within a few feet of it.
8. A machine to automatically weigh and place the proper amount of postage on mail.
9. Discover a method of preventing disturbance in telephone and telegraph lines due to magnetic disturbance in the earth, usually caused by auroral displays.
10. A device that will record changes in temperature when ships are approaching an iceberg.
11. A reversable propeller for small boats.
12. An automatic battery filler to add water to a battery even when forgotten.
13. Puncture-proof tires—insert a metal fabric between the surface and the inner tube.
14. Something to prevent ice from forming on the third rails of street cars.

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The Children's Page

The Ranger's Tree-Planting Club

By Jo Rumble

The Story of a Pine Cone

CHAPTER I

EDWARD and Bobby were sitting with their backs against a pine tree, near their cabin at Lake Arrowhead, California. It was the first week in September and most of the summer visitors had gone down the hill, so it was very quiet. The deep blue lake shimmered in the warm sun, and the giant pines hummed softly with the wind.

Suddenly the boys heard a gnawing sound in the wood behind them. They had learned never to speak when they heard a strange noise in the woods, so they caught hands silently and began to use their signal language of so many squeezes for each word.

"Inside tree?" Edward squeezed.

"No," Bobby squeezed back.

"Where?" Edward asked.

"Look up," Bobby signaled.

Edward and Bobby both looked a long while but saw nothing.

A pine cone "plumped" to the ground a little distance from where they sat. Edward moved slightly; but Bobby signaled, "Stop."

Busy Bushy-Tail

In a moment a bushy-tailed squirrel ran down the tree and set to work on the cone with his strong teeth. He cracked the little burrs, taking the nuts out, one by one, and stored them in his hole, near by. He took 43 nuts from that one pine cone, then scampered back up the tree and began gnawing at the stem of another. This time he worked where the boys could see him. They became so excited that they spoke aloud. The little squirrel stopped with a jerk, jumped behind a thick clump of branches and sat very still.

"Oh, pshaw! He saw us. Now he won't do it any more while we are here," Bobby said with disgust.

On the way back to the cabin Edward said, "I guess the nuts were put in the pine cones just so the squirrels could have plenty to eat."

"The squirrels eat them, all right," Bobby replied, "but the nuts are the seeds of the pine tree. When they are planted more pine trees grow from them."

"Let's plant some," Edward cried.

"O K," Bobby said, and stooped to pick up a large cone.

Edward looked around and found one for himself. The boys took their cones out behind their cabin and breaking them open with stones, carefully removed the nuts. Then they found shovels and started digging holes. The thick, heavy ferns growing on the hillside left very little room for planting.

"Hey, you kids!" called a neighbor. "You can't dig up here without permission from the forest ranger."

"We are only planting some pine trees," Edward explained.

"Mustn't do it," the neighbor insisted.

But the boys were not discouraged. They threw down their shovels and started for the Ranger Station a mile the other side of the village.

When they found the ranger, they told their story timidly, for he had not yet smiled. The big man listened, pushed his hat back and squinted at the top of a pine tree.

"How many boys want to plant trees?"

"Why, Mister? Do you need a lot of them," Bobby asked.

"Yes."

"Well, there are just two of us; but we know a lot of kids over at Camp Flemming. They'll help."

The Ranger Smiles

The ranger smiled fondly at the boys, who grinned back. They were friends now.

"Come on up to the cabin," the ranger invited.

The boys walked beside him proudly, trying to take nice, long steps.

"Sit down," the ranger invited as they entered the cabin.

The boys began to feel quite grown up as the ranger sat at his desk and looked at them, man to man.

"Why do you wish to plant trees?" he asked.

"Oh, we just like to do it," Bobby answered.

"Sure. We've done it before. We like to see them grow," Edward added.

Again the ranger smiled.

"Trees are amongst man's best friends," he told them, "and we have had too many forest fires. You know, where a fire takes the trees and the underbrush, there are no roots to hold the soil and the rains cut great, deep gulleys that widen with every rain. I saw a hill this morning, which had lost so much soil that bare rocks stood out where trees used to be; and there wasn't a bird, a squirrel, a wild flower, not even a blade of green grass for miles. Just blackened stumps."

"Gee whiz!" Edward cried. "It must have been ugly."

"Ugly and useless." The ranger went on: "Now, if you young fellows, and your friends, want to plant trees where they are really needed, I'll take you over to a burned-off section and you can do some planting that your Government will have reason to thank you for."

"Sure, we'll go," Bobby cried.

"All of us kids will go," Edward agreed.

The ranger smiled. "How long will you be up here?" he asked.

"Another week."

"Then come on. I'll take you home. You and your friends gather cones tomorrow and get ready for planting. It's going to rain before tomorrow night, so we'll be able to plant before you go back to the city."

The boys dashed out of the cabin and sped toward the car with a whoop of delight.

(To be continued next Monday.)

Freedom for British Wild Birds

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

May 17 of this year was a red-letter day in the bird world for it was then that the new Act for the protection of British wild birds came into force.

Before that date, countless little birds were still hopping wearily from the floor of their tiny cages onto their perches and back again. That was all they could do. Spring had come, there was a feeling of activity everywhere, but there was no room in which to spread their wings, only the few inches between the floor and the perch.

Then something quite unexpected happened. A band of men and women set forth to discover which shops still sold British wild birds, and wherever they found them they bought the little captives—cages and all—and took them to the Headquarters of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals where an expert was waiting to see if they were perfectly capable of flying and looking after themselves.

Then, when all was ready, the birds were driven out of London to a quiet place in the country where the cages were placed on the ground and the doors opened. At first the little prisoners could not realize that their freedom had come, but after cocking their heads this way and that, and hopping nearer and nearer to the opening, they ventured over the threshold. Here was the world, the great wide world with its trees and rivers and fields; here was the sky with its winds and sunshine! And spreading their wings they rose triumphantly into the air and were gone.

Drawn by Lucy Rogers for The Christian Science Monitor

The Boys Began to Feel Quite Grown Up As the Ranger Sat at His Desk and Looked at Them Man to Man. "Why Do You Wish to Plant Trees?" He Asked.

An International Alphabet

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Y for Yugoslavia

The next country in our International Alphabet is Yugoslavia. On each side of Zoruna, a girl of Yugoslavia, you will see pictures which will tell you something about her country. They are numbered, and you are to write down what each represents:

1. Used in the homes of Yugoslavia.
2. Food for the cattle.
3. What is Yugoslavia's capital city? Here is a peep at the city roofs.
4. The sheep of Yugoslavia provide this useful product.
5. Many beautiful things come from Yugoslavia.
6. Used by fishermen along Yugoslavia's coast.

A Summer Hobby

HAVE you ever tried making a shell collection? If you are at the seaside, you will find it great fun to gather all the pretty shells you see. The rest of the family will soon be interested in joining in the hunt, especially if mother will allow you to buy a small bottle of muriatic acid at the druggist's—about 35 or 50 cents' worth will clean a large number of shells.

Provide yourself with two small basins and an old toothbrush. Half fill one basin with water, and into the other pour a little of the muriatic acid and an equal quantity of water. Always experiment with your poorest and commonest specimens first, saving your rarest and best until you have gained experience in treating them. An old spoon or pair of tweezers may prove helpful, as the acid may stain your fingers.

Gently lower a shell into the solution. It will fizz as the dull outer coating on the shell is being eaten away or dissolved by the acid. Then pick out the shell and brush well all the cracks and crinkles with the old toothbrush to assist in removing the sea's deposits. You will be surprised and delighted maybe to see lovely colors that you never knew were under that uninteresting outer coat. Even clams and cockles will show delicate shades hidden before, and there are hundreds of other shells that will shine forth in pinks, yellows, browns and glistening white. Rinse all the acid off your shell in the clear water.

When Mother and Father see how pretty your shells look, they will probably help you to find or make a shallow box with a glass lid and line the bottom with a layer of white cotton batting. Then you can arrange the shells in the most attractive way, and when winter comes, you will enjoy looking at your collection and talking over the picnics and the places where you found this or that treasure, while your friends will exclaim at their loveliness.

You will find friends in different parts of the world glad to exchange shells with you, and small collections, daintily arranged, will prove a new way to give pleasure to those living far inland—some perhaps who have never even seen the sea.

One little girl who had to stay indoors for a long time lined pretty boxes and toy chests of drawers with cotton batting and set in them shells which her sisters gathered for her. She put a spot of gum on each shell to hold it in place, then sent these unusual gifts to schools and friends on the prairies, where there are no sea shells.

Some shells are too delicate to put in the acid at all, some need a weaker and some a stronger solution. Anything with as tough an outer covering as the abalone needs special chipping or grinding or other treatment. But much is learned by a little experience, and the librarian at your local library will be able to suggest some interesting reading on the subject, if you wish to learn more about shells.

'The Cuckoo Clock'

By Elizabeth Yates

CUCKOO! Cuckoo! Cuckoo! Cuckoo! Cuckoo!" five times went the clock on the playroom wall.

"Soon it will be time for supper," Romney remarked.

"Time—what's time?" a rustling voice said.

Romney and Janet looked up at the clock quickly. The doors of the cuckoo's little house had not snapped shut as usual and the cuckoo was still standing on his porch. "Supper-time, bed-time, breakfast-time, school-time—" he went on sharply, looking down at the children. "Don't you know it's all a matter of fancy? If there were no seconds or minutes or hours, where do you think you would be—eh?" he pointed a claw at Janet.

"I—I don't know."

"Why, right where you are now, of course!" he sighed. "I can see you have a great deal to learn."

"That's just what he said to Grizelda," Romney whispered.

"What's that about Grizelda! If you want to talk about her you'll have to come up to me."

The children gasped. "But how could we? We're far too big."

"Stuff!" he said shortly. "Big and little, long and short, it's all a matter of fancy. Catch hold of the chains and pull yourselves up. There, now—"

"But won't we stop your works?" Romney hesitated.

Obeying Orders

"Nonsense! I've not lost a minute or a quarter or an hour since I've been in this house and I don't intend to now. Obeying orders, you know. Come along, now," he said, rather more hospitably.

Janet and Romney never knew quite what happened, whether they grew small or the cuckoo clock big, but as easily as sliding down the chains they were sliding up them and scrambling onto the cuckoo's little porch.

There was only one room to his house. It was lined and carpeted and hung all over in glossy red velvet. A lamp like a pearl was set in the red velvet ceiling, and in the middle of the room was a round table with some armchairs near by. The cuckoo sat in one of the chairs and motioned with his beak to the others.

"Sit down, sit down," he said. "Now, it was Grizelda we were talking about, was it—but pardon me," he sprang forward suddenly and disappeared onto his porch, where the children heard him cuckoo sharply once.

"That's the quarter," Romney whispered.

"The quarter nothing," said the cuckoo. "That was to welcome Grizelda." Bowing grandly as a little girl entered, he motioned her to an armchair.

Grizelda

She was so like the Grizelda in the story—even to her gray eyes and brown hair and quaint old-fashioned clothes—that the children felt she must be Grizelda and so began to chatter with her about her strange adventures.

The cuckoo listened for a few moments and then said (rather as if his feelings were hurt), "I don't see why you should ask *her* about the Mandarin land and the Other Side of the Moon; after all, it was *I* who took Grizelda there!"

"Oh, Cuckoo, could you, would you, take us, too?" Romney and Janet cried eagerly.

"Nothing could be easier."

"But shall we have time?" Janet asked cautiously. "We mustn't be late for supper."

"Time? Ah, you have so much to learn! Do you think there is any such thing in the lands I shall take you to? Besides, I must be back here at the half."

"Why?" Romney asked.

"Obeying orders," the cuckoo answered. "What sort of supper would you have if I were not here to tell you when to go down to it? But come along now." He stretched out a claw and took down from the wall a cloak, then another, and another.

"Now, have you your mantles on?" said the cuckoo. "Very well—flap your wings and wish." There was a rustling sound in the air. The children flapped and wished as they saw Grizelda do, then followed the cuckoo.

First they came to the land of the Nodding Mandarins. Grizelda had been there before, but even Romney and Janet did not feel too strange, for only that day in school they had been studying about China in their geography lesson.

When music struck up and all the mandarins started nodding and dancing, Romney and Janet found that, though they did not know what to do, their shoes did, and so they got on famously.

Butterfly Land

Before long, they were off to Butterfly Land, and as they were feeling rather hungry they were glad to see, shortly after they arrived, that the butterflies were sitting down to dinner around a grassy dining table. But what a dinner! Little white serving butterflies passed flower petals around and on each petal was a drop of scent which the butterflies sniffed.

"Surely that's not eating!" Romney exclaimed, thinking longingly of the good things he and Janet had for their supper.

"It's their way of eating," the cuckoo replied. "A sniff of perfume from every flower that grows is quie enough for a butterfly."

"When it's passed to you, pour a drop of the scent on your handkerchief," Grizelda whispered to Janet.

"Only one drop," the cuckoo cautioned, "I should not want the butterflies to think you greedy."

After the meal, the butterflies arranged themselves into colored bands for an air dance, but long before they began the children were on their way to the Other Side of the Moon.

Then, as easily as you please, they were back in the cuckoo's little snuggery and Grizelda told them of the time when she first came to live with her great-aunts and how the cuckoo had kept her from being lonely by taking her to so many strange places.

"Usually he took me at night, just as if it were in a dream," Grizelda said, "but—"

"Excuse me, please," the cuckoo said, springing up from the table.

"Really, Cuckoo," Grizelda said, mocking his you-have-a-great-deal-to-learn tone, "it's not polite to interrupt people."

"Obeying orders," he snapped out, as he sprang onto his little porch and cuckooed twice.

* * *

"Supper-time," Romney murmured, rubbing his eyes and looking up at the clock.

"That cuckoo has not missed an hour or a quarter or a half ever since he's been in this house," Janet said, as a book tumbled from her lap onto the floor.

"Obeying orders, aren't you, old fellow?" Romney glanced up at the clock slyly, then he turned to Janet. "That *was* in the story, wasn't it, Jan?"

Have you read "The Cuckoo Clock," by Mrs. Molesworth? If not, there is a treat in store for you.]

The Mail Bag

Temple, Arizona

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have ever written to the Mail Bag and I hope I shall be successful. We have been taking the Monitor for about a month, but we have been borrowing it for about 10 months.

I like the Mail Bag, the serial stories, the Craft Shop, Snubs, and Waddles. I love to write and spend much of my time writing when the weather is cool enough. I would like to correspond with other children who like to write.

I have no sisters or brothers my age, for they are all grown up and married, and I would like to correspond with some girl my age, 10, from a foreign country.

I like animals and all kinds of sports, especially baseball. I have four pets. They are Pete and Jerry, two bullfrogs; Snowball, a white rat, and Stubby, a toy fox terrier.

Doris M.

Ponca City, Oklahoma

Dear Editor:

I have two turtles. Their names are Mickey and Minnie. I keep them in a large pan with two large rocks. Mickey will eat out of my hand, but Minnie is very bashful. I also have one goldfish. Her name is Clarabell. I like Snubs. I am 6 years old.

Carol Marie S.

Hollywood, California

Dear Editor:

During my vacation with my family, in which there are three children and a little guest, we have enjoyed The Children's Page of The Christian Science Monitor very much, especially the June 25th paper that contained the dear little song about the butterfly. The whole family learned to sing and play it. And we thought the melody was so sweet that it sounded just like a butterfly. I wanted to thank you very much for having it on The Children's Page because we all enjoyed it so much. Beverly McI.

[We hope to have another song by Miss Hitchens soon, Beverly.—Ed]

Brisbane, Queensland, Australia

Dear Editor:

This is my first attempt to write to the Mail Bag. I am very much interested in games and in puppets, and I would like to know how to make puppets. I am very much taken up with animals and birds, too. In the winter time the trees in the Brisbane garden, which came from other countries, all drop their leaves.

I would like to hear more about "Little Cat" which is a very interesting story for children and grown-up people, too. Ruth E. G.

[We shall be having another "Little Cat" story soon, Ruth.—Ed.]

Berkeley, California

Dear Editor:

I enjoy all Mail Bag letters and would be so happy to correspond with a little girl in Holland. I am 7 years old, and in school we have studied about Holland, and I loved it. I have a little dog named Snubs and a canary bird named Skezicks. I enjoy The Children's Page in the Monitor and love Snubs and Waddles. Marilyn Yvonne C.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

I am 11 years old and would like, oh, ever so much, to receive letters from other little girls around my age. I would like to hear from them from any country. I do hope someone will write to me, for I promise to answer every letter, and I would also like to exchange stamps. I will give some American stamps for some foreign stamps. I have been reading the Monitor for almost five years, and go to the Christian Science Sunday School.

I enjoy the adventures of funny old Waddles, and The Children's Page and The Young Folks' Page and the Mail Bag. My hobbies are art, dancing, reading and writing.

Jade C.

Madison, Indiana

Hello, Cats:

Omar Khayyam, you certainly write fine poetry for one so young. No doubt it is due to your being christened after the poet. I do not write poetry, but it may be said that I study the stars, since I am always out at night seeing everything visible. I live in southern Indiana and have large fields and woods in which to roam.

I do not purr low, but sing a fast breezy song, especially when I want my meals served.

The Monitor Camera Club makes me happy by sending so many photographs of the comradeship of dogs and cats. Our big dog pup is kind to me. Pussie Willow.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.
2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.
3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

The Sea Horse

The Sea Horse is a funny fish,
He swims around all day,
Standing on his tiny tail—
Because he's built that way.

He warms himself the whole day long
In cheerful Sunfish light,
And then he stays awake to watch
The Starfish shine at night.

He nods his head and flips his fins
And tries to make a bow
As gracefully as possible,
To make the Catfish meow.

But when he does his grandest stunt,
To make the Dogfish bark,
He stands upon his head; and then—
His tail's a question mark.

Emily M. Tisdel.

A Sky Treasure Hunt

In each of the following sentences you will find the name of something to be found in the sky:

1. She watches until morning.
2. Is Kokomo on the highway?
3. Solve this part first, Arthur.
4. Then you come to Belgium.
5. Mother liked our plan, Ethel.
6. See the grain bowing politely.
7. O, Alec, louder please.
8. I couldn't break it easily.

Summer

Needs in the Suburbs

You who live out of town have special needs during the summer . . . and advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are ready to supply them. By glancing through the advertisements, you will note that stores are featuring such items as outdoor chairs and tables, beach togs, garden supplies, sports clothes, paints, door screens, etc. The information provided by Monitor advertising should enable you to make satisfactory purchases for all your needs.

The Home Forum

Slump in Wordsworth

WORDSWORTH, one fears, has never quite recovered from Browning's "Lost Leader." For a poet who wrote so constantly of the moral implications of life, and of the paramount importance of conduct and blameless behavior, lines like

"Just for a handful of silver he left us,
Just for a riband to stick in his coat—"

have a peculiarly damaging ring. They almost suggest that Wordsworth, so ardent a revolutionary in his youth, so determined a Conservative in his later years, had a touch of the turncoat in him; and that the essential moral basis of his art was something of a sham.

Wordsworth's sincerity and honesty, of course, are not open to real question. But Browning's lilting and memory-haunting jingle echoes in the ear long enough to damp the interest in Wordsworth of a generation that places a uniquely high value upon straightforwardness and integrity. But by the resulting neglect it is primarily the world, and not Wordsworth, that suffers most. For Wordsworth, more than any other English writer of comparable fame, shows the way to the solution of literary difficulties which are today hindering the progress of poetic and narrative art.

It is the fashion now (and, on the whole, it is a good fashion) to write of common people instead of the great, the royal, and the illustrious. But, with the coming of democracy into literature, it has been noted that sublimity has largely gone out. The problem that the twentieth century has perhaps failed to solve is the problem of uniting sublimity with a democratic choice of subject, diction, and attitude. Mr. H. G. Wells, Mr. Aldous Huxley, Mr. D. H. Lawrence, Mr. James Joyce, and many another writer of today possess abilities of a high order; but they characteristically lack that dignity of outlook, that conviction of the intrinsic worth of human nature, which distinguished the literature of England whilst it still remained aristocratic. It is the singular importance of Wordsworth today that he demonstrated that it is possible to choose subjects as democratic as those of Wells, and to remain as appropriately sublime as Milton.

* * *

Other writers than Wordsworth, of course, have attempted the same feat, and have not been altogether defeated by its difficulties. Mr. Hugh Walpole, in his finely conceived first novel, "Fortitude," came near to absolute success. His idea of the peasant boy, Peter Westcott, braving all the trials of his existence under the conviction that "it isn't life that matters—it's the courage you bring to it," has something impressive about it. If, at the last instance, the novel fails, it is only because the final scene, in which Peter Westcott in the storm recognizes that the face of the rider on the Lion who could not be daunted by adverse circumstance is his own, is pitched in too theatrical and rhetorical a key for the realistic technique of the rest of the book. Nearer to triumph is Thomas Hardy's "The Mayor of Casterbridge," which veritably combines the sublime with the apparently everyday in the character of Michael Henchard, the unfortunate laborer who took an oath with himself not to touch strong liquor for twenty years; and in that space of time reached the civic dignity of the novel's title, only at last to be ruined by the consequences of a youthful folly whose effects pursued him with the implacable determination of the Fates of an ancient Greek tragedy. When Henchard, having lost wife and daughter and friends and position and happiness, can still say defiantly: "My punishment is NOT greater than I can bear," the note of sublimity is heard once again in modern literature.

But it may reasonably be maintained that Henchard does not really unite the ordinary with the sublime, for Henchard is not an ordinary man, though he may look like one. Hardy here only shows that sublimity may be found in something that looks like the everyday; what democratic literature needs is a demonstration that the genuinely everyday may include sublimity.

* * *

Wordsworth gives this demonstration, nowhere perhaps more magnificently than in the famous sonnet which he wrote on Calais Beach one hundred and thirty-two years ago. There could be no simpler theme conceivable—merely a man and a girl walking together on an August evening. There is nothing to show that these two people were in any way different from any other seaside couple, yet without straining or rodomontade Wordsworth invests the scene with a sublimity that will bear comparison with anything in Milton.

"Dear Child! Dear Girl! that walkest with me here,
If thou appear untouched by solemn thought,
Thy nature is not therefore less divine:
Thou liest in Abraham's bosom all the year;
And worship'st at the Temple's inner shrine,
God being with thee when we know it not."

The same feat is accomplished in any number of Wordsworth's greater poems, as, for example, in "Michael." Michael is in every respect an ordinary peasant, not, like Henchard, a potential prince of men disguised as a humble countryman. The sublimity that Wordsworth finds in him is genuinely democratic, for it is inherent in human nature, not a manifestation of human nature, as it were, acting beyond itself. It is hinted at in the noble accent of Michael's speech to his son setting out for the great city, a speech which, for all its dignity, marvelously remains the utterance of an unlettered peasant—

"My Son,
Tomorrow thou wilt leave me; with full heart
I look upon thee, for thou art the same
That wert a promise to me ere thy birth,
And all thy life hast been my daily joy—"

and again;

"Day by day passed on,
And still I loved thee with increasing love,"

and yet again in the glimpses that Wordsworth gives of the simple fortitude of the shepherd's ordinary life—

"And, truly, at all times, the storm, that drives
The traveller to a shelter, summoned him
Up to the mountains; he had been alone
Amid the heart of many thousand mists,
That came to him, and left him, on the heights."

Here is all the simplicity of truly democratic art, with its preoccupation with ordinary things and people. Yet it is one of those poems that have won for Wordsworth the reputation of being amongst the most sublime of English poets. This is his special importance today. He shows that grandeur need not go out of literature because the captains and the kings depart.

HAROLD HOBSON.

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Wild Tiger Lilies

Beauty—
Bright petaled flame
Of pagan loveliness
Springing from gray New England rock,
High-ledged against blue space:
A very cry
Of joy!

MARJORIE FAIRBANKS HOLT.

Cruising in Red Sea Waters

Our tack took us right out to sea. Djibouti was soon nothing but a cluster of white patches spread along the low-lying coast. Then the great purple mass of the Dankali mountains crushed everything under their towering basalt tablelands. In the distance, the rounded summits of the Mabla surrounded Mount Goudda, standing erect like a lonely giant.

In our path the island of Moucha barred the sea with a slender yellow line, with the white smudge of its lighthouse looking like a sea gull perched on a stick.

We went about and on the starboard tack we steered for this small expanse of land. Soon the green bottoms of the sandbanks were sparkling like emeralds and, heeling over before the wind which was now very strong, the *Sahala* skimmed over the coral reefs.

It was a joy for me to contemplate this world under the sea, bathed in the sun's rays which filtered through the limpid water. Here were hidden all the treasures I had come to find.

Here and there, blue as imagined cathedrals, rocky domes rose from the abysses, and shoals of brilliantly striped fish moved round and round them like birds seen in a dream.

We had to sail round these dangerous masses of madrepore, indicated by violet or yellow patches. The nearer we got to the island, the narrower grew the channel; at night, or against the sun, navigation would be impossible.

Just beside the island of Moucha we cast anchor on a white sandy bottom, where the play of light made the water seem green as a flawless emerald. At that point on the flat, crescent-shaped island there is a little beach as white as snow. . . .

The interior of the island enclosed a large lagoon, where grew a forest of dark-leaved mangroves. Under the vaults formed by these aquatic trees, winding canals plunged into impenetrable forest borne on the arches formed by their strange, red roots. The vanilla-sweet perfume of the mangroves filled the air, and this green landscape where only sea creatures lived was wrapped in mysterious silence.

As we passed, great brown crabs were running up and down the twisted trunks, letting themselves fall into the water with a dull "plop." Bizarre sounds like little slaps came out of the shadowy holes between the arches of these aerial roots; they were made by the mysterious labours of the sea slugs digging in the wet sand at ebb tide.

At a turning, we came suddenly on a sort of clearing, like a mirror of water, and a flock of white aigrettes flew into the air with harsh cries and loud whirrings of wings.

At nightfall I went back to the boat. It was full moon. The great red globe climbed above a calm sea, for the monsoon had fallen. The coral reef which surrounded the island was now partly uncovered. Far away at sea the waters could be heard growling on their banks and a listless breeze passed charged with the smell of seaweed.

From the big, flat island whose white shores sparkled in the moonlight rose the strident cries of the sand crickets, which wake up at night. The spent surf came at long intervals and expired on the beach like the breath of all those sleeping things. And as the stars travelled slowly over my head, I dreamed of all the unknown life to which I was going. . . .

Little by little the tide rose, and the moon at the zenith lit up the coral depths with startling clearness. It was time to go.

We put to sea, feeling our way with a boathook till we were outside the reef, then, running before a gentle little south wind, we entered the black waters of the deep soundings.—From "Secrets of the Red Sea," by HENRY DE MONFREID. Translated by HELEN BUCHANAN BELL. (London: Faber.)

Edward Everett Welcomes Lafayette

I copy from my journal the entry made at the close of the succeeding day:—

August 26, 1824.—Rode to Cambridge, about nine, to attend the meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa. The procession of about two hundred members entered the church about twelve. Again Lafayette was before us. The audience was as great as the one which assembled yesterday. Mr. Ware gave a beautiful poem, with the necessary allusions to Lafayette; and then Mr. Everett pronounced an oration which surpassed all I had ever heard. When, toward the conclusion, he alluded to the noble conduct of our guest in procuring a ship for his own transportation, at a time when all America was too poor to offer him a passage to her shores, the scene was overpowering. *Every man in the assembly was in tears.*

I believe that this last expression was literally true. I have heard the great orators of my day at their best; but it was never given to any one of them to lift up an audience as Everett did upon this occasion. I can conceive of nothing more magnificent in the way of oratory. Many who have listened to Mr. Everett's polished periods during the latter part of his life may question the supreme effect he produced. They will say that he was by nature a conservative, seldom in sympathy with the heart of popular feeling, and that there was always a suspicion of a chill upon his matchless rhetoric. I can only say that the words he spoke that day in the venerable church in Cambridge were as full of fire as of music. Robertson, the historian, calls the eloquence of Cicero "a splendid conflagration." To those to whom this term has any meaning, it will give all that language can suggest of the nature of the great oratorical triumph of Edward Everett. It is just possible that among my readers there may be found some venerable man who was present upon that occasion. If so, I confidently appeal to him to say whether I have exaggerated—whether it is possible that I could exaggerate—the magnificent power with which the orator lifted that great assembly. For such a possible reader I cannot resist quoting the language of Everett, to bring back the wonderful scene we witnessed together. . . .

"Welcome, friend of our fathers, to our shores! Happy are our eyes that behold those venerable features! Enjoy a triumph such as never conqueror or monarch enjoyed . . . Welcome! thrice welcome to our shores! And whithersoever throughout the limits of the continent your course shall take you, the ear that hears you shall bless you, the eye that sees you shall bear witness to you, and every tongue exclaim, with heartfelt joy, Welcome! Welcome! Lafayette!"

The voice of the orator ceased and there was perfect silence. It seemed as if it could never be broken. The lift was altogether too great for immediate applause.—From "Figures of the Past," by JOSIAH QUINCY,

By Courtesy of P. & D. Colnaghi to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Narcissa, Engraved by G. Graham After a Drawing by T. Rowlandson

SEATED at a desk in a school for the sons of London tradesmen, a small boy, over a century and a half ago, tried to force his pencil to form the letters of the alphabet. But the pencil did not respond. There was no fun in tracing the outlines of As and Bs and Cs when other things—amusing things like masters and schoolfellows—were waiting to be drawn. And so the pencil took the law into its own hands. Thomas Rowlandson's copy-books were decorated with hastily executed, but amazingly clever, caricatures.

Throughout his long life, Rowlandson and his pencil were never separated. He wrote in pictures. On the many excursions he took into the country, he recorded all he saw in his sketch-book—village scenes, with groups of dancers making merry beneath the leafy trees; smooth lawns and parks, with deer grazing; coaching parties and riders, drawing up at wayside inns. On one occasion, when visiting Spithead to see the wreck of the Royal George, he made no less than sixty-eight sketches of the most trivial incidents that occurred along the road, but not one of the wreck itself.

At the age of twenty-one, he settled in London to draw and paint portraits. Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney and Hopper were already in the field, yet despite this fact he became remarkably popular. The exaggerated fashions of the day appealed to his sense of humor; and the pretty women he drew with so much elegance and delicacy of feeling were somewhat eclipsed by their voluminous hats, skirts and ribbons. The lightly drawn landscape, with its brightly touched-in foliage, was added merely as an accessory to the figure.

But at this point his pencil, with its desire to be humorous, rebelled again. Ladies of fashion were all very well, but even their follies of dress would not satisfy. Rowlandson was pulled in two directions, and the mischievous side of his nature won. Thereafter he gave himself up to the drawing of caricatures, his weekly cartoons being seized upon in all the large country houses, as well as in the newly instituted clubs of London and Bath. His output was enormous, yet the exquisite draftsmanship was ever maintained. A strong man with a remarkable constitution, his work was rich, firm, and often robust in feeling. His quickness of vision was such that nothing escaped him. Someone has said that he took himself very seriously. It is difficult to associate the word in any sense with Rowlandson and his pencil.

The present drawing, "Narcissa," was engraved by G. Graham, an artist who belonged to the latter half of the eighteenth century, and who chiefly employed the dotted manner in his work.

Courier From Home

Tell him the wind is down,
Say that the sea is bright,
Maybe he'll leave the town
And come to his own, some night;

Green is over the grass,
The sun lies warm on the hill,
Say that the tall clouds pass
And the water is deep and still;

Tell him the gray tides rise,
Say that the shore-lights burn,
Tell him the stars are eyes
Watching for his return.

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS.

„Opdat gij rijk moogt worden"

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

IN HET derde hoofdstuk van de Openbaring vinden wij de volgende schoone woorden: „Ik raad u dat gij van mij koopt goud, beproefd komende uit het vuur, opdat gij rijk moogt worden." Deze geestelijke raadgeving is op iederen mensch en in alle tijden van toepassing.

Goud is het symbool van iets dat kostbaar is en zeldzaam, het is een standaard voor waardebepaling, het beteekent rijkdom. In zekeren zin vertegenwoordigt rijkdom macht en schenkt het tal van dingen, welke als begeerenswaard beschouwd worden. Menschelijkerwijs gesproken, zijn „geld" en „rijkdom" synoniem, maar de macht van het goud vermag niet welzijn, geluk of eeuwig leven te koopen.

Er staat geschreven dat Christus Jezus eens gevraagd heeft: „Want wat baat het een mensch, zoo hij de geheele wereld gewint, en lijdt schade zijner ziel?" Wat baat het een mensch, indien harmonie, welzijn en blijdschap afwezig zijn en groote rijkdom aanwezig is? Waaruit bestaat werkelijke rijkdom? Met geld kan geen geluk, geen harmonie, welzijn of leven gekocht worden. Bij zijn zoeken naar waarachtig geluk en het ware leven is de mensch immer door de lichamelijke zinnen op een dwaalspoor geleid. Een stoffelijk begrip van rijkdom is vergankelijk, begrensd, tijdelijk, onbevredigend. Het spiegelt ons valsche beloften en bedriegelijke verwachtingen voor, en brengt ons leed, zorgen en moeite. Wat is dan werkelijke rijkdom? Deze moet gegrond zijn op iets dat niet voorbijgaat.

Christus Jezus heeft gesproken: „De hemel en de aarde zullen voorbijgaan, maar mijne woorden zullen geenszins voorbijgaan." Zijn leer te volgen, is de eenige weg tot welzijn, tot geluk en tot het leven dat eeuwig is. Zijn leven bracht het rijkste, het meest volle, het meest bevredigende begrip van het zijn tot uiting, dat ooit verwezenlijkt werd. De menschelijke ervaringen beschouwende, kwam de Prediker tot de volgende slotsom: „Ik zag alle de werken aan die onder de zon geschieden:—en zie, het was al ijdelheid en kwelling des geestes." Vanuit het hoogtepunt van zijn aardsch bezit, moest hij zeggen: „Eene handvol met rust is beter dan beide de vuisten vol met arbeid en kwelling des geestes." Waar dan kunnen wij bevrediging vinden? Niet in den strijd, het streven en de opofferingen, welke noodig zijn om die dingen te verkrijgen, die geen bevrediging kunnen schenken. Christus Jezus heeft ons den weg tot eeuwigen rijkdom aangewezen. Zijn woorden zullen nimmer ophouden bevrediging te schenken, zullen nimmer veranderen of voorbijgaan. Zij geven uiting aan de wetten van Leven, Waarheid en Liefde en zij openen de deur tot waren rijkdom, tot geestelijk begrijpen en tot het demonstreeren van gelukzaligheid en van eeuwig leven.

Op de marktplaats van het bewustzijn doen wij verstandig de leiding van goddelijke Liefde te volgen en „goud, beproefd komende uit het vuur" te koopen. De substantie van geestelijk begrijpen schenkt gezondheid, welvaart, harmonie en eeuwig leven, en opent de deur tot gedachtelijke schatten, onzienlijk voor de lichamelijke zinnen. Christus Jezus heeft ons een gelijkenis gegeven, welke ons de onschatbare waarde leert kennen van geestelijk begrijpen. Hij zeide: „Wederom is het Koninkrijk der hemelen gelijk een koopman die schoone parelen zoekt; dewelke hebbende eene parel van groote waarde gevonden, ging henen en verkocht al wat hij had en kocht haar."

Christian Science ontvouwt ons de geestelijke beteekenis van het leven en de woorden van Jezus. In *Miscellaneous Writings* zegt Mary Baker Eddy (blz. 307): „God geeft u Zijne geestelijke ideeën, en op hare beurt geven deze u uwe dagelijksche voorziening. Vraag nimmer voor den dag van morgen, het is genoeg dat goddelijke Liefde eene immer-tegenwoordige hulp is; en waar gij, nimmer twijfelende, wacht, zult gij ieder oogenblik alles hebben wat noodig is. Welk eene heerlijke erfenis is ons geschonken door het begrijpen van alomtegenwoordige Liefde." Duizenden zijn er, die heden de waarheid dezer woorden ondervinden. In de Heilige Schrift en in *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* door Mrs. Eddy vinden wij eeuwige rijkdommen en overvloed, welke niet kunnen verdwijnen of teleurstellen. De wijze waarop dit goud gekocht wordt, is eenvoudig, en een ieder kan zich die door studie eigen maken. Het is te worden „gelijk een koopman die schoone parelen zoekt." Dag aan dag kunnen wij de benoodigde goddelijke ideeën door middel van deze studie en door gebed vergaren, „en op hare beurt geven deze u uwe dagelijkschе voorziening."

De Bijbel en *Science and Health* geven ons geestelijke wetten, welke in toepassing kunnen gebracht worden en welke daardoor uit het menschelijk bewustzijn de onware stoffelijke zoogenaamde wetten wegvagen, die beweren den mensch zijn geestelijk-geërfde schatten,—welzijn, vreugde, vrijheid en eeuwig leven,—te ontrooven. Vrees verdwijnt voor den zonneschijn van goddelijk Leven, naarmate Liefde geestelijk begrepen en weerspiegeld wordt. De schatten van Leven, Waarheid en Liefde liggen immer te wachten aan de deur van het menschelijk bewustzijn, maar ieder mensch heeft zelf zijn gedachten in het licht van Waarheid te onderzoeken, opdat hij alleen koopt, —aanvaardt,—de schoone, waardevolle, eeuwige ideeën van goddelijk Gemoed. Ware ideeën zijn immer aan de deur van het bewustzijn te vinden.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgeversgenootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, U. S. A.).

"That thou mayest be rich"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE third chapter of Revelation we find this beautiful passage: "I counsel thee to buy of me gold tried in the fire, that thou mayest be rich." This spiritual advice is for every individual, in every age.

Gold has stood for that which is precious and rare; for a standard of value, and for riches. In one sense riches represent power, and offer an abundance of that which is regarded as desirable. Humanly speaking, "money" and "riches" are synonymous, but no power of gold can buy health, happiness, or life eternal.

It is recorded that Christ Jesus asked, "What is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" Of what profit is it if love and harmony, health and joy, be absent and great wealth present? What are real riches? Money will not buy happiness, harmony, health, or life. The corporeal senses have ever led mankind astray in its search for true happiness and life. A material sense of riches is mortal, limited, temporary, unsatisfying. It holds out false promises, elusive hopes, and gives pain, worry, and trouble. What, then, is real wealth? It must be based upon something which will not pass away.

Christ Jesus said, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away." Following his teachings offers the only way to health, happiness, and life eternal. His life expressed the richest, fullest, most satisfying sense of being ever realized. In summing up human experiences, the Preacher left this record: "I have seen all the works that are done under the sun; and, behold, all is vanity and vexation of spirit." From the summit of his earthly possessions he said, "Better is an handful with quietness, than both the hands full with travail and vexation of spirit." Where, then, is satisfaction to be found? Not in the strife, struggle, and sacrifice which are necessary to acquire the things that cannot satisfy. Christ Jesus taught the way to eternal wealth. His words will never cease to satisfy, will never change or pass away. They express the laws of Life, Truth, Love, and they open the door to true riches, to spiritual understanding, and to the demonstration of bliss and life eternal.

In the market place of consciousness the wise course is to follow the leading of divine Love to buy "gold tried in the fire." The substance of spiritual understanding gives health, prosperity, harmony, life eternal, and opens the door to mental treasures unseen by the corporeal senses. Christ Jesus gave a parable which illustrates the inestimable value of spiritual understanding. He said, "The kingdom of heaven is like unto a merchant man, seeking goodly pearls: who, when he had found one pearl of great price, went and sold all that he had, and bought it."

Christian Science unfolds to mankind the spiritual import of the life and words of Jesus. In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mary Baker Eddy says (p. 307): "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies. Never ask for to-morrow: it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment. What a glorious inheritance is given to us through the understanding of omnipresent Love!" There are thousands who today are proving the truth of these words. In the Scriptures, and in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, we have eternal riches, wealth which will not fade away or bring disappointment. The method of buying this gold is simple, free to all to learn through study. It is to become as "a merchant man, seeking goodly pearls." In these books will be found the "pearl of great price." Day by day the needed divine ideas may be gathered by means of this study and prayer, "and in turn, they give you daily supplies." Treasures uncountable lie right at hand.

The Bible and Science and Health set forth spiritual laws which may be practically used, thereby erasing from individual consciousness the false material so-called laws which have claimed to rob men of their spiritually inherited wealth—health, joy, freedom, and life eternal. Fear goes out under the sunshine of divine Life, as Love is spiritually understood and reflected. The treasures of Life, Truth, Love are forever waiting at the door of human consciousness, but each individual must test his thoughts in the light of Truth in order to buy—accept—only the beautiful, valuable, eternal ideas of divine Mind. True ideas are ever at the door of consciousness.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

A Book of Manners

The age was one of transition when habits, thought good enough all through the Middle Ages, were yielding slowly to the greater refinements of modern life. The French court had undoubtedly progressed, but we should fail to catch the significance of this progress if we remained in ignorance of the earlier, and still prevalent, customs of the nations as a whole. . . .

The dauphin and his brothers and sisters had forks for their meat as well as spoons for their soup. Their use had long been in fashion in Spain and Italy, but it was a fashion very slow to spread. No doubt the queen would have introduced into the French court some of the luxuries of her Florentine home and forks may have been among them. The sight of them on Italian dinner-tables certainly came as a novelty to both English and French travelers at the end of the sixteenth and even in the beginning of the seventeenth centuries. Montaigne preferred to use his fingers when traveling in Italy, but he liked to have a fresh napkin for every course to wipe his fingers clean. In the museums of South Kensington and of Cluny in Paris there are forks dating from early in the seventeenth century; one in the Cluny is made of three strands of heavy twisted wire strong enough for each strand to make a prong and the three united to make the handle, others have only two prongs and are small and dainty things of silver. Some examples in South Kensington are two-pronged with beautiful chased or enamelled handles, but these are often part of a little set of knife and fork with a case to hold them. In the present day a three-pronged fork is within the reach of the poorest household; fifty years ago the iron two-pronged fork was common enough not only in cottage homes, but in the kitchens of most middle-class families; readers of *Cranford* will recall how, in a still earlier generation, Miss Matty left the peas untasted because she *could* not eat them with a two-pronged fork and *would* not shovel them in with her knife. Forks, whether with two or three prongs, were rarer in the dauphin's day than even the use of spoons for soup, but there were strict rules for the fingers which replaced them. . . .

"Kutte with your knyf your bread and break it not,
A clene trenchour before you eke ye lay,
And whenne your potage to you shall be broughte
Take your sponeys and soupe it in no way
And in your dysshe leave not your spone I pray."

—From "Nursery Life 300 Years Ago," by LUCY CRUMP. (New York. Dutton.)

Brothers

Tall, straight, each in its own allotted space,
The giant redwoods stand; their solitude
Unbroken by the restless, shifting mood
That ever urges on the human race
To fiercer struggle for some special place
Of vantage, where the mob may not intrude
Its elemental greed. Serene, they brood
Upon man's fevered, unavailing pace.

Their leaves, sheathlike, they fold close to their sides.
That all may tower, godlike, to the sun.
Each viking root in Earth's deep bosom hides,
Her heart finds anchorage for every one.
Might we, though awed by their vast phalanxes,
Find peace in their cathedral silences.

—DORA STUART, in *Westward*.

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Listed Stock Quotations

• Stocks Move Forward Over Broad Front, Making Good Gains •

Commodity and Money Markets

Securities Have Substantial Rise In Broad Market

Wide Range of Industrials, Rails and Metals in Demand

By Forrest Price

And again they went up.

Along a broad front stocks ascended buoyantly to higher ground today.

The market can always be depended upon to do the unexpected. That's what happened today.

United States Government bonds last week drenched the market with a lot of pessimism by selling off sharply. Today they made a quick turnabout, rose smartly and carried equities along with them.

Trading was more active than it has been in some days, total sales aggregating 800,000 shares.

Gains of 1 to 3 points were the rule. Those making gains of 3 points or more at one time included American Telephone, Continental Can, American Woolen preferred, U. S. Smelting, Santa Fe, Union Pacific and Spiegel May Stern.

Advances of 2 points or more were recorded by du Pont, Wilson A preferred, Johns-Manville, Northern Pacific, Sears Roebuck and Allied Chemical. Gains of 1 to 2 points were numerous.

United States Governments furnished the most attractive feature of the bond department by making unexpected gains. In the corporate loans a mixed price tendency prevailed. Probably most of the changes were on the down side. Northern Pacific 4s and Union Pacific 4s were weak features.

Among the commodities wheat again commanded the attention of traders. There was a heap of selling but when the price dropped about a cent under Saturday the market steadied. Cotton was higher.

With all the handicaps, restrictions and discouragements business has experienced and still is experiencing it is heartening to know that in many lines conditions are remarkably stable. It shows a fundamental soundness which leads one to wonder how much better it would be if the hindrances were removed and business allowed to go ahead with free rein under the old law of supply and demand.

Notwithstanding the drought and the usual midsummer slackness, it will surprise many to learn that retail trade throughout most of the United States is holding well above last year at this time. Wholesale lines also are doing better, a special Chicago survey showing decided improvement in that area.

Further evidence of business stability was shown in the figures of freight car loadings, recording gains of 2450 cars or .4 per cent, a small rate of increase but contrary to the seasonal trend.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—Securities markets brightened emphatically today.

Strong buying appeared in the U. S. Government bonds, after Saturday's sharp recession, and the stock market rallied briskly.

Considerable short covering developed in the stock market, notably in rails and utilities. American Telephone, on which dividend action is due Wednesday, rose 3 points, and similar gains appeared in Union Pacific, Santa Fe, U. S. Smelting and others.

Issues up about 2 points or more included U. S. Steel, Goodyear, U. S. Rubber preferred, Armour preferred, Case, U. S. Gypsum, Cuban American Sugar preferred, du Pont, Howe Sound, and others.

Numerous Gains

There were numerous advances of a point or more in packing, rubber, nonferrous metal, sugar, motor and other groups.

The strength of commodity stocks, along with the improvement in the dollar and in U. S. Government bonds, reflected the still confused state of mind in the financial community over inflation prospects.

Traders in stocks seemed to feel that commodity issues should benefit from the rising commodity prices, due to crop damage, production control and other factors, and also offered a hedge against inflation.

At the same time, further consideration of the silver program prompted foreign bears on the dollar to cover their short sales, and the levels reached in Saturday's decline of the U. S. Government securities attracted considerable buying from investment institutions.

Bonds Steadier

Following Saturday's sharp decline the U. S. Government bond list steadied in the early trading today as relatively light selling pressure met a much firmer quality of support.

Through the corporate list there were a number of ragged markets, reflecting timid and hesitant investment support in consequence of last week's substantial decline.

Early dealings in Treasury loans brought recoveries of 12-32s of a point in the 3¼s and 4s, the former selling at 100.20 and the latter at 106.28. A gain of 8-32s in the 3¼s of 1941 lifted the price to 103.16; the 3s of 1951 were a shade improved at 100.2. The 4¼-3¼s were off 4-32s at 101.20.

Rail, industrial and utility issues of secondary rating showed no impressive rallying power, but some of the prime classifications which were forced down sharply last week gave a better account of themselves.

Some loans of the Santa Fe, American Smelting, Detroit Edison, Goodyear, National Dairy Products, New York Central, Nickel Plate and Pennsylvania gave up half a point or more. Northern Pacific 4s had a poor market, yielding 3 points to 93½. Union Pacific 4s were a point lower at 93.

Where gains occurred they were mostly small and in such issues as Alleghany Corp. 5s of 1950; St. Paul 5s and Erie 5s.

In the foreign division the principal dealings were in Brazilian 6½s and Canada 4s, at fractionally higher levels. German 5½s, Australia 5s and Poland 7s were a bit lower.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	Low	Range in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 13	Last Aug. 11
11½	6		Adams Express	3100	7¾	7	7½	6½
34½	16	2	Adams Millis	1100	26¾	26½	26¾	26½
11¾	7¾	..	Addressograph	500	8¼	8	8	8
9¼	5¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	500	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
106½	91¾	3	Air Reduction	1800	99¾	97½	99¾	97
23½	17	.60	Alaska-Juneau	17500	21¾	20⅝	21½	21
5¼	1¾	..	Alleghany Corp	1100	2½	2	2	2½
16½	8½	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
160¾	120	6	Allied Chem	3500	139	127	127	126¾
23¾	10¾	..	Allis Chalmers	1900	13½	12¼	13¼	12¼
20¼	11½	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¼
7¾	2½	..	Amal Leather	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
55⅝	41½	2	Amerada	1900	48¼	47	48¼	46½
36	28¾	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	33½	32	33½	32¾
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	900	43	43	43	44
13½	7	..	Am Crystal Sugar	2900	10¾	9	10½	9¼
72¾	46¼	..	Am Crystal Sg pf	100	60	60	60	..
38	19⅛	.80	Am Brake S&F	400	23	22	23	22
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	6300	97¾	95	97½	94¾
62½	20¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	1600	26½	25¼	26½	24¼
5	1¼	..	Am Encaustic T	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
13¾	4½	..	Am & For Pow	1900	6¾	5⅝	6¼	6
30	13¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	..
25	11½	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	13½	13½	13½	..
17½	6¼	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
22⅝	10½	1	Am Hawaiian	500	6¼	6	6¼	..
10½	3½	..	Am Hide & L	500	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
42¼	17¾	..	Am Hide & L pf	200	23½	23	23½	..
10	3½	..	Am Ice	1100	4½	4⅛	4½	..
11	4¾	..	Am International	900	6¾	6½	6⅝	6¼
10	4	..	Am La Fr pf	20	5¼	5	5¼	..
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	5100	9¼	9	9⅛	9
27⅝	16⅞	..	Am Metal	4500	21	20	20	20
34⅞	21	1½	Am News	20	24¼	24¼	24½	..
12¾	4	..	Am Power & Lt	3100	5¾	5¼	5½	5
26¼	11	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	400	12½	12¼	12½	12½
29⅞	13	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	14½	14¼	14½	..
17⅝	10	..	Am Radiator	12600	13¼	11⅞	13	11¾
28¾	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	10500	17¾	16½	17⅜	16¾
7⅞	2¼	..	Am Seating	200	3½	3	3½	3½
3⅞	¾	..	Am Ship & Com	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
30	17⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	10	21	21	21	20
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	252000	39¾	37¾	39	37¾
125	100	11½	Am Smelt & R pf	100	116½	116½	116½	..
26½	10⅛	..	Am Steel Fdries	1100	14	13	13¾	..
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	1600	67	66	66	66
120¼	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	120	120	120	..
125¼	105¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	11600	112⅞	110	112	109¾
13	3	..	Am Type Founds	300	4½	4½	4⅝	..
28¾	7¾	..	Am Type F pf	200	12⅝	12½	12⅝	..
72⅝	14½	1	Am Wat W & E	3200	17	16⅜	17	16½
17⅜	7	..	Am Woolen	4300	10	9½	9½	8¾
63¾	39½	..	Am Woolen pf	1600	48¾	46¾	48¾	45
4¼	1	..	Am Writ Pap	800	1¼	1¼	1¼	4
9	3¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	500	5½	5¼	5½	5
17¾	10	..	Anaconda Cop	28700	13½	12⅝	13¾	12⅞
34¼	26¼	1¢	Archer Daniels	800	34½	33¾	34¼	..
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill	20200	6¼	6	6¼	5⅝
63	44¼	..	Armour Ill pf	900	60¼	59	59⅝	58¾
78⅜	54	..	Armour Ill pf	400	71½	69	71¾	68
8⅜	3	..	Arnold Constable	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
9¾	4⅛	..	Art Metal Const	20	5	5	5	..
16¾	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	500	9¾	9¼	9¾	..
73⅞	45⅝	2	Atchison T&SF	7200	49¾	46½	48¾	46½
54¼	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	2400	27	26½	27	..
38¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	2300	25⅜	25	25⅜	24⅞
55⅞	35¼	2½	Atlas Powder	100	44¾	43⅝	44¾	47
55½	35¼	2¼	Auburn Auto	2500	20¼	18	20½	18⅞
16⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	700	12½	11½	12½	11¼
10¾	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	4400	5	4⅜	4¾	4⅝
			—B—					
16	6½	..	Baldwin Loco	3300	8⅜	7¾	8½	8
64¾	27	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	33	33	33	..
34	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	4400	16⅜	15⅜	16	15½
37⅜	16¾	..	Balt & Ohio pf	900	18	17¾	17¾	..
46⅛	35½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	40	40	40	..
6½	2¼	..	Barker Bros	100	3	3	3	..
10	6	..	Barnsdall A	2600	7¼	6⅞	7¼	6⅞
18¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	1200	15	14	15	14¼
67	58	3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	64	62	64	..
15¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	800	12	12	12	11½
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	4700	13¾	12⅜	13¼	12½
19⅛	12⅞	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
34¼	26	.25b	Best & Co	500	32¾	31¾	32¾	..
49½	25¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	10400	28¾	26¾	28¼	27⅛
87	55	1¾g	Beth Steel pf	800	62½	60½	62½	60
40	20⅜	1b	Bigelow Sanford	100	20¼	20	20½	20
16¼	7	..	Blaw Knox	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
60¾	48	3	Bohn Alum & Br	1500	53	52	52	51½
86	76	4t	BonAmi A	30	81½	81½	81½	..
28¼	19⅝	1.60	Borden	3500	25⅝	24¾	25⅝	24⅞
28⅜	16⅛	1	Borg Warner	2800	20¾	19¾	20⅜	20½
19⅝	12	1b	Briggs Mfg	2900	17½	16¾	17½	16¾
42	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	7100	41¼	40⅛	41¼	40
97	82½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	91	90¼	91	..
10⅞	4	..	Brunswick Balke	100	5	5	5	..
9⅜	3½	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	4½	4⅛	4½	4¼
14½	6	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¼
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	1600	4¾	4½	4¾	4½
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	50	25	20⅞	25	..
5⅜	2	..	Budd Wheel	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
15⅞	5⅛	..	Bullard	900	7¾	7½	7⅞	..
19⅜	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	2200	12⅛	11⅞	12	11½
2⅞	1¼	..	Bush Terminal	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
3¼	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	2600	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
2⅛	1½	..	Butte & Superior	100	1½	1½	1½	..
4¾	1½	..	Butterick	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	2600	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	16½
			—C—					
40⅛	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	2600	40½	38¾	40¼	38¾
6⅝	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	100	16¾	16¼	16½	15½
18¼	11⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	6600	14⅝	13¾	14¼	14
92½	70	5⁷	Caro C&O st	10	85	85	85	..
86⅜	35	..	Case Thresh	4400	41¾	38¼	41¼	39
33⅜	23½	1	Caterpillar Trac	200	28	28	28	27½
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	2800	22¾	20¾	22	21½
4	1	h	Celotex vtc	200	1¾	1¼	1¾	..
22⅜	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	230	10½	9¼	9¾	8¾
32½	24	1½	Central Aguirre	200	27¼	27¼	27¼	..
43½	30¼	1b	Cerro de Pasco	21200	42	39¾	41⅝	40¼
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	1700	5½	4¾	5½	..
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1100	38⅞	38	38¾	..
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2600	42¾	42¼	42½	42½
5½	2	..	Chi & Gt West	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
11⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	4½	4½	4½	4¼
8½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	300	3½	3	3	..
13¼	3⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	7200	4⅞	4¼	4¾	4½
15	4½	..	Chi & N'western	2200	6½	5½	6	5⅝
28	8¼	..	Chi & N west pf	600	11	10¼	11	..
9⅞	3⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	5½	5¼	5½	5
28⅞	14¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	17	16⅜	17	16⅜
8	2	h	Chi RI&P 6%	100	3	3	3	3
9⅝	3¼	h	Chi RI&P 7%	100	4	4	4	3
30¾	19¼	1.50b	Chickasha Cot O	400	27¾	27½	27½	27
11⅝	3¾	..	Childs Company	100	5	5	5	4¼
60⅜	29¼	1⁵	Chrysler	36200	33	30¾	32⅛	31¼
24⅝	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	20	20	20	19⅞
86	61	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	81½	81½	81½	..
1¼	⅜	..	City Stores vtc	100	½	½	½	..
18⅛	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	1200	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	14¼
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	900	12½	11½	12¼	11½
94	77½	7	Collins & A pf	50	78½	78½	78½	..
40⅜	18	..	Colo & Southern	100	20	20	20	..
33¼	15	..	Colo & So 1st pf	100	15	15	15	..
19¼	7¾	..	Columbia Gas	2800	9¼	9	9	9¼
34¾	21½	1⅝	Columbia Pic vtc	200	27¾	27¼	27¾	26
77¼	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	900	68	66	67½	66¼
35⅞	18⅜	1	Comm Credit	1600	29½	28¾	29¼	29
50	38	3	Comm Cred A	100	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
106	91½	6½	Comm Credit 1pf	0	105	105	105	104½
30	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	100	28½	27¾	28½	27¾
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	900	56	54½	55	54
110¼	91	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	108¼	108¼	108¼	..
36¾	15¾	.6	0Comm Solvents	4200	19¾	18¼	1 9	18½
3¾	1½	..	Comwlth & So	8600	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1¾
52¾	21½	.. 6	Comwlth & S 6pf	400	39	37¾	37¾	..
31½	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	1200	27⅞	27½	27⅝	27½
61	50	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	30	56	56	56	..
5¾	1⅝	..	Consol Film Ind	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¾
47⅜	25⅞	2	Consol Gas	4200	28	27	28	27⅜
95	82	5	Consol Gas pf	500	90½	90½	90½	..
14¼	7¼	.28b	Consol Oil	2800	9¼	8¾	9¼	8⅞
2½	2	..	Consol Textile	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
13¾	6⅛	..	Container A	600	9¼	9	9¼	8⅞
14⅜	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	1200	1¼	1	1	1
83¾	69¼	.3	Cont Can	1400	80½	78⅞	80½	77½
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	900	27⅞	27½	27⅞	28
2⅜	¾	..	Cont Motors	300	⅞	¾	¾	¾
22¾	15¾	.25b	Cont Oil	10600	19½	18½	19⅛	18¾
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	3300	58⅞	57	57⅛	56½
9⅞	3⅜	..	Coty Inc	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	5
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	600	32½	32¼	32⅜	32⅜
36¼	18¾	1	Crown Cork & S	700	24½	24¼	24¼	23⅝
6⅝	3⅜	..	Crown Zellerbach	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
38⅞	17	..	Crucible Steel	400	20¼	20	20¼	..
3½	1	..	Cuba Cd	200	1½	1½	1½	..
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	2400	7¾	7	7¾	7
64	20⅛	..	Cuban Am S pf	330	62¾	61	62½	60½
30¾	17	2½	Cudahy Packing	600	28	26⅞	28	26½
29¾	13½	..	Curtis Publishing	300	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18
85¾	43½	2½g	Curtis Pub pf	200	78	78	78	77¾
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	3500	3	2¾	3	2¾
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss Wright A	1600	8½	8½	8½	..
			—D—					
34½	10¼	..	Deere & Co	2600	15½	14	15	14¼
15½	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	100	11½	11½	11½	..
73½	36½	..	Del & Hudson	200	40	39½	40	36½
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	3100	16½	15⅝	16¼	15⅝
13¼	4¼	..	Gen Baking G pf	300	8¾	8	8¼	5¼
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	69	69	69	69½
28½	21¾	1	Diamond Match	400	24	24	24	23
46¼	32	2⁵	Dome Mines	5800	45⅝	44¾	45¼	44⅜
23	15	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	18½	18½	18½	18
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	3500	19	18	18	17⅜
103⅞	90	2.60	du Pont de Nem	6400	90½	88	90¼	88
105½	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	105	105	105	105
			—E—					
12¾	4½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
101½	79	4	Eastman Kodak	100	98¾	98¾	98¾	97½
22½	12½	1	Eaton Mfg	700	14½	14¼	14½	14
12¼	6¼	..	Elec Auto-Lite	3100	17⅜	17	17¾	17
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	600	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
101	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	20	88½	88½	88½	88
9¼	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
9⅜	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
63	40¼	3	Emdicott Johnson	100	53	53	53	..
23½	10½	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
25½	13	..	Engineers PS 6pf	100	13	13	13	..
24½	11	..	Engineer PS ww	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
10⅜	5	.40	Equitable Off Big	400	6	5⅞	6	5⅞
24⅞	10¼	..	Erie RR	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
28¼	15¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	..
14⅜	7	.50	Eureka Vacuum	100	9	9	9	..
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	2200	19⅜	18⅜	19⅜	..
			—F—					
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	300	11⅜	11	11⅜	10¼
62	34¼	6	Fed Ll & Tr pf	10	46	46	46	..
5¾	2	..	Fed Screw W	200	2½	2½	2½	..
4	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	500	1½	1⅜	1½	..
38	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	400	27¼	27¼	27¼	27
25¼	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	900	16⅝	15	16	15
69¼	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	300	66½	66½	66½	66
17⅜	2	h	Follansbee B	100	3½	3	3½	3
21	10½	..	Food Mach	100	18	18	18	..
22	8½	..	Foster-Wheeler	1500	12	11½	11⅝	11½
17¼	6¼	..	Foundation	500	9	8¼	9	7⅝
27½	17½	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	100	19½	19½	19¼	..
50⅝	36⅞	2	Freeport Texas	900	30⅞	30	30¾	30¼
			—G—					
20	10½	..	Gamewell	10	11⅜	11½	11⅜	..
43¾	30	1	Gen Am Trans	800	31	30½	31	..
11½	5⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	300	7½	7½	7½	6¾
23½	12	..	Gen Asphalt	1200	16¼	15⅝	16¼	15½
14⅜	8	.50b	Gen Baking	600	8¾	8¼	8¼	..
10¼	5¾	..	Gen Bronze	1500	7	6¾	7	6½
12¾	11½	.80	Gen Elec Sp	3000	12½	12½	13⅛	12½
25¼	18⅞	.60	Gen Electric	18400	19¼	18⅜	19¼	18½
36⅝	28	1.80	Gen Foods	2300	30¼	29½	29½	29¼
1⅝	½	..	Gen Gas & E A	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
64½	53⅜	3	Gen Mills	500	58½	56	58½	55
43	24⅝	1	Gen Motors	82800	30⅞	29	30⅜	29⅝
103½	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	101⅜	101⅛	101⅞	102¼
6⅜	3⅜	..	Gen Out Ad	300	3 ⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
21	8¾	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	11½	11⅜	11½	..
25½	10½	.60	Gen Print Ink	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	..
45¾	23½	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	29¼	29¼	29¼	29
5⅜	1	..	Gen Realty	200	1½	1½	1½	..
19⅜	10	..	Gen Refract ct	200	13	12¾	13	12⅜
13¼	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	800	11¾	11½	11½	11¼
6⅜	2⅝	..	Gimbel Bros	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
28⅜	13⅞	1⁵	Glidden	800	23¾	23½	23¾	22⅜
104	83	7	Glidden ppf	50	103¼	102½	103¼	103½
9½	3⅜	..	Gobel (Adolf)	900	5½	5	5¼	5
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	500	18	17⅜	18	17⅞
18	8	..	Goodrich	5000	11¼	9⅝	10⅜	10⅝
41⅜	18½	..	Goodyear	12500	34½	32	33½	32¼
11¾	3⅞	..	Gotham Silk Has	400	8¾	8½	8½	8⅝
4½	1⅛	..	Graham Paige	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
13⅜	5½	..	Granby	800	8½	7⅞	8¼	7⅞
8¾	4	..	Grand Union	500	5½	4⅜	5	4⅜
32½	12¼	..	Great Nor pf	7500	14⅞	13½	14½	13¾
13½	8½	.50b	Great Nor ore	6000	11	10⅝	10⅝	..
35¼	25	2.40	Great West Sug	3000	33⅞	33	33¾	32⅞
115¾	102	7	Great W Sug pf	20	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	..
3½	¾	..	Guantanamo Sug	100	2	2	2	1½
			—H—					
8¼	3½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	300	4¼	4¼	4½	4⅜
9¾	3½	..	Hall Printing	200	5¼	5	5¼	5
83½	28	..	Hamilton W pf	40	40	40	40	..
101¾	84	7	Hanna (MA) pf	30	100½	100½	100½	..
6¼	1½	..	Hat Corp of Am	300	2⅞	2½	2⅝	..
96⅞	81½	5	Hazel Atlas	200	84	84	84	83½
81⅝	59	3	Hercules Powder	500	78	76⅞	77¾	..
125	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	123	123	123	..
101	83	4⁵	Hershey Choc pf	100	100	100	100	..
15¼	4¾	.50	Holland Furnace	200	6	5¾	5¾	5½
430⅛	310	12⁵	Homestake Min	200	425	425	425	..
23¼	11	1.25g	Houdaille Her A	200	18	18	18	..
6¾	2¾	..	Houdaille Her B	800	4	3⅞	4	4
29¾	12½	..	Houston Oil	600	17	16½	16⅞	15⅞
8¾	3½	..	Houston Oil new	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
57⅛

Commerce and Finance

Important Mercantile Gains Shown in Chicago District

Business and Industry

Wholesale Trade Makes Important Gains in Chicago

Spurred by the Interstate Merchants' Council and Other Orders

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 13—Spurred by the country-wide response to the semiannual meeting of the Interstate Merchants' Council with its attendant fall market style show at the Hotel Sherman, and other coincident trade meetings and expositions at the Morrison Hotel, the Merchandise Mart and throughout the Chicago mercantile district last week, wholesale trade made important gains, according to observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

While it was generally admitted that, with less talk of inflation, the individual sales figured lower in dollars and cents than they did when the I. M. C. met here a year previous and again last February, the number of sales was proportionately increased.

Many local wholesalers, particularly in the women's wear and millinery lines, reported transactions as high as 500 per cent above the preceding week. As a whole the sales to out-of-town merchants here for the various trade gatherings are expected to exceed those of last February when seasonal buying by visiting retailers totaled above $6,000,000.

The Chicago Association of Commerce, which sponsored the major trade gatherings, reported more than 12,000 out-of-town merchants in the market during the week. Registrations were recorded from 39 American states and five Canadian provinces.

In the Chicago retail market last week, the brightest sign was that occasioned by the sharp pick-up of out-of-town visitors to a Century of Progress. Repeating the trend shown in the like week a year previous, vacationists and tourists to the World's Fair almost doubled over previous weeks. Purchases on State Street were commensurate with the increased demands upon hotels and restaurants. Only one down-town hotel failed to show any appreciable increase in guest registration.

The World's Fair influx also made its beneficial effects felt by railroad, steamship, street car, elevated and taxi lines and by the public utilities in general. There was also a slight increase in employment at the World's Fair occasioned by the need for more personnel to take care of the larger crowds.

Local factory conditions continued at about the same rate as during previous weeks. The opinion still prevails among manufacturing executives, however, that early September should bring a sharp spurt.

Earnings Increase Of 37 P. C. Shown By 224 Companies

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—The earnings of 244 corporations show an increase of 37 per cent during the second quarter as compared with the like period of 1933, according to a compilation prepared by Eastman, Dillon & Co. Aggregate net income of these companies for the three months ended June 30 was $214,676,096 contrasted with $156,678,811 for the second quarter last year, when recovery was just getting under way.

"There is sufficient evidence," says the firm in its analysis of the earnings reports, "to indicate with considerable authority that the improvement has been primarily in the heavier industries supplying capital goods in contrast to the poorer showing made by the industries more closely related to the consumer."

Groups which showed substantial improvement in earning power included the chemical and oil industries, automobile accessories, electrical equipment, railroad equipment and machinery manufacturers, railroads, mining and metal producers and steel companies.

Electrical equipment companies recorded the largest percentage gain for the period—1200 per cent—with aggregate net earnings of $6,892,670 against $529,794 in the second quarter last year.

In contrast with the favorable showing of certain groups, poorer comparisons were reported by automobile, finance, food and drugs, household products, office equipment, retail trade, textile and utility companies.

Gasoline Production For September Cut

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—The oil administration has authorized for September a national allowable gasoline production of 32,380,000 barrels, a decrease of 3,890,000 from the August quota of 36,270,000.

The administration determined further that gasoline inventories should be reduced 4,710,000 barrels during September.

At the same time, stocks of domestic and foreign crude oil were reported at 341,615,000 barrels on Aug. 4, an increase of 302,000 from the 341,313,000 barrel total a week earlier. Domestic crude stocks climbed 327,000 barrels and foreign crude dropped 25,000.

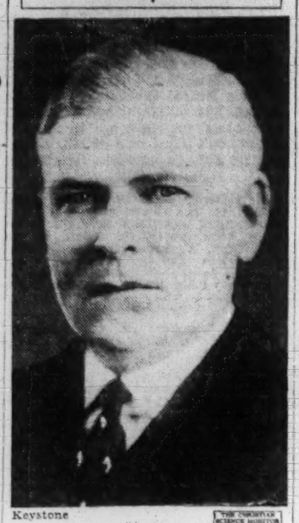
Studebaker Sales for July Are 11.4 P. C. Above 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 13—The Studebaker Sales Corporation of America announces that sales of Studebaker passenger and commercial cars for July totaled 4484. This was greater than any July since 1930, surpassing sales for July, 1932, by as much as 31.7 per cent, according to George D. Keller, general sales manager.

Deliveries exceeded July of a year ago by 11.4 per cent, as well as July of 1932 and July of 1931 by 31.7 per cent and 4.9 per cent respectively.

For Cheaper Dollar



Keystone

Elmer Thomas
Democratic Senator From Oklahoma

Commodity Prices Rise Five-Tenths Of 1 P. C. in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—Wholesale commodity prices for the week ended Aug. 4 showed a decided strengthening and rose five-tenths of 1 per cent, compared with the preceding week, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

The index number of all commodities for the week ended Aug. 4 advanced to 75.1 per cent of the 1926 average, as compared with 74.7 per cent for the week ended July 28. The present average reverted to the previous high for the year 1934, which was reached during the week of July 21.

Current prices are 5.8 per cent above the low point of the year, the week of Jan. 6, when the index was 71.0. They are 26 per cent higher than the low point reached during the week of March 4, 1933, when the index was 59.6. As compared with the index of 69.2 for the corresponding week of one year ago, present prices are up by 8.5 per cent. Compared with two years ago, when the index was 64.8, they are higher by 16 per cent.

The advance in prices was not widespread. It was confined mainly to three commodity groups; farm products, foods, and building materials.

Farm products with a general rise of 3.3 per cent showed the greatest increase. Foods advanced by 1.4 per cent. Building materials moved upward one-half of 1 per cent. The hides and leather products group with a decrease of 1.2 per cent showed the greatest decline.

	Aug. 4, 1934	Jul. 28, 1934	Aug. 5, 1933	Aug. 6, 1932
All commodities	75.1	74.7	69.2	64.8
Farm products	66.6	64.5	58.7	47.9
Foods	71.8	70.8	65.1	61.9
Hides & lea prod	85.1	86.1	90.4	69.9
Textile products	71.1	71.4	70.8	51.5
Fuel & ltg materls	74.7	74.7	66.6	73.0
Metls & metl prod	86.2	86.3	80.8	79.2
Building materials	87.1	86.7	80.9	69.6
Chemicals & drugs	75.5	75.6	73.4	73.4
H'sefurn'sh'g goods	83.0	83.0	75.4	74.9
Miscellaneous	69.9	70.1	65.0	64.5
All commodities other than farm products & foods	78.4	78.5	73.6	69.9

Hog Prices Highest Since August, 1931

CHICAGO, Aug. 13 (AP)—Hogs brought the highest prices here today since August, 1931.

A top of $5.60 per 100 pounds was paid for prime swine at the stockyards. This was 5 cents better than the peaks established in 1932 and 1933. Including the $2.25 per 100 pounds processing tax paid to the Government by packers, hogs today cost the most since Aug. 11, 1931.

The market advanced 20 cents from Saturday's peak of $5.40. Receipts of 24,000 were smaller than the trade had anticipated and only a little more than half the run brought in a year ago.

South Africa Shipping Oranges to Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—For the first time South Africa plans to ship oranges regularly to Canada, and these oranges will be on sale in this city about the middle of August, was the recent announcement made by Mr. D. W. Meyer, trade commissioner of the South African Government. The first shipment of about 20,000 cases will be followed by others.

In shipments of 2,000,000 cases last year to England and Scandinavia, Mr. Meyer pointed out that in the competition with fruit from Brazil and California, South African oranges were well received. South Africa plans to cultivate the Canadian, as the 74-cent preference is an added encouragement. While the shipping service from Canada to South Africa is excellent, the schedule from South Africa to Canada is still unfavorable.

Boyev Is Now Chairman Of Amtorg Trading Corp.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—Mr. Ivan V. Boyev has been elected chairman of the board of Amtorg Trading Corporation to succeed Mr. Peter A. Bogdanov, who has headed the organization since January, 1930, according to announcement from the headquarters here.

Mr. Boyev is now Assistant People's Commissar for foreign trade of the Union of Soviet Socialistic Republics and will arrive here next month to take up his new post, the announcement said.

The Amtorg Trading Corporation is the trade representative of the Soviet Government in the United States.

Recovery Awaits Cheaper Dollar, Asserts Senator

Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma Tells Farmers Devaluation Necessary

CHICAGO, Aug. 13 (AP)—American farmers were told today that the nation's hope for recovery lies in a cheaper dollar.

Speaking at a farm-week program at the World's Fair, Senator Elmer Thomas (D.) of Oklahoma, declared that the dollar still buys from 147 to 165 per cent as much farm products and other basic commodities as in 1926.

"Creditor interests, in opposing restoration of fair prices, try to preserve for themselves an unfair advantage," he said. "They are trying to retain a dollar that will transfer into their hands an undue share of the national income and wealth.

Must Restore Values

"But not only the debtors suffer from a deflationary dollar. The creditors stand to lose as well. Unless property values are restored, the debtor cannot pay. We cannot retain our present deflationary dollar without precipitating social overturn or nation-wide repudiation."

"What relief we have came when President Roosevelt abandoned the gold standard and began to raise the price of gold," the Oklahoman asserted. "So long as the process of raising the price of gold was under way, basic commodities followed, step by step.

"Our entire prewar public debt—national, state, municipal—amounted to less than $5,000,000,000. It is now almost 10 times that sum. It is approximately $44,600,000,000—and every dollar of it now calls for 135 cents in value from the city man and woman, and more than 150 cents from those who till the soil.

"From 1920 to 1933 the purchasing value of the dollar more than doubled, and as a result, the wealth of our nation—farms, homes and factories—is worth only half as many dollars," the Senator said.

Want 1926 Dollar

"I am appealing for a return to the Coolidge-valued dollar of 1926, not the cheaper dollar of 1920.

"If we start a rising price level, we will release the most powerful force for recovery. Profits are the foundation of both our form of government and the capitalistic system. Every long and severe deflation has threatened the capitalist system.

"We can and should, I believe, increase the price of gold immediately. Our farm organization leaders have petitioned the President to do this without delay, and go to the maximum authorized by Congress—$41.34 an ounce. This is an increase of 18 per cent over our present price of $35."

The only alternative to accomplish the same purpose, he said, was a dilution of the present value of gold with a much wider use of silver as part of the metallic base.

Reconstruction Corp. to Collect From Chicago Bank

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Chairman Jones told reporters today the Reconstruction Corporation was seeking to collect the $58,211,937 principle and approximately $3,000,000 interest long overdue on its $90,000,000 loan to the Central Republic Bank & Trust Company of Chicago, long known as the Dawes bank.

This amount, he said, was secured by considerable collateral, all of which is now in the hands of the Reconstruction Corporation.

At the same time Mr. Jones said the corporation had received in repayments 42 per cent of all loans made to banks and other private institutions.

As of July 31, Mr. Jones added, banks which borrowed from the corporation have repaid 64 per cent of the money, the remaining 36 per cent consisting almost entirely of loans made to banks which are closed.

Mr. Jones told reporters the corporation did not expect to take much, if any, loss on the Dawes bank loan. He explained there remained "either 14 or 28 millions" in securities as well as other substantial property.

Some of this, he added, consisted of notes by Chicago merchants and business men considered good.

"To the best of my knowledge," he said, "all of the notes are secured by good collateral. It is not fashionable and has not been fashionable for years to loan money on notes without collateral."

The $90,000,000 loan was made in June, 1932, and became overdue six months thereafter. Mr. Dawes had just resigned as RFC chairman when the loan was made.

"It may be necessary," Mr. Jones said, "to keep after the collection of these notes and the liquidation of the assets for five to ten years, but in the end we expect to have what is coming to us."

N. Y. C. to Issue Financial Reports for the Layman

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—In order that all citizens may readily follow the status of this city's financial standing, Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick announced today an innovation in the issuance of the weekly financial statements from his office. The weekly summary of the city's receipts and disbursements will be recast into a form easily understandable by the man in the street.

Mr. McGoldrick said the form was worked out in coöperation with the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants. At the same time he released a statement covering the period from Jan. 1 to Aug. 4, 1934, showing a cash balance in the city treasury of $62,845,200 as of Aug. 4.

U. S. September Financing May Face Inflation Fears

Federal Reserve's Attitude Toward Buying Government Bonds Affected by Market's View of Federal Credit—$1,700,000,000 Matures

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—The Federal Reserve System's attitude toward buying Government bonds assumed growing importance today as the Treasury faced a $1,700,000,000 job of September financing.

With its long term, 3 per cent Government bonds selling below par, the Government must meet $1,700,000,000 of called and maturing obligations next month.

Recent weakness of the Government bond market has created new problems in connection with the Sept. 15 financing. These presumably were discussed Saturday when Governor Black of the Federal Reserve Board conferred with President Roosevelt.

Unless the bond market's view of Government credit improves, it is conceivable that the attitude of the reserve banks toward further acquisition of the nation's obligations may be of increasing consequence.

U. S. Holdings Stationary

The Reserve Banks' holdings of Governments has remained virtually stationary around $2,430,000,000 since Nov. 8, 1933, but in the six months before that the system supported the market by buying $600,000,000. The Reserve Banks cannot be compelled to buy Government bonds.

On Sept. 15 the nation must pay off $1,200,000,000 of called fourth 4¼ per cent Liberty bonds as well as $524,000,000 of maturing certificates of indebtedness. Treasury officials indicated some time ago that favorable market conditions might bring a long-term offering to refund these as well as some of the other short-term debt in the financial picture.

Recent weakness in Governments, however, which brought long-term Treasury 3's down almost to 99 on Saturday, has radically altered the outlook, and Treasury officials now are concerned with a market that, in spite of Government support, offers no incentive to borrowing any more than necessary.

Will Not Issue to Limit

Treasury officials, apparently to set at rest too much inflation talk, told newspaper men, Saturday night that they have no present plan to put out as much silver-backed currency as they could under the law. For the present, they said, the silver certificates will be issued on a cost basis.

The Government will buy silver at 50.01 cents an ounce and issue 50.01 cents in currency for each ounce. Under the law it could issue $1.29 per ounce.

Holders of Liberties doubtless will be offered long-term bonds in exchange, as in the past, but unless conditions change the certificates are considered likely to be handled with an issue maturing in possibly 18 months to two years.

In the next 12 months, about $5,000,000,000 of maturing debt must be met by issuing new obligations, in addition to those necessary to finance a projected $5,000,000,000 emergency spending program.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Nothing happened in Wall Street until Thursday morning. Thereafter the Street was as busy as a three-ring circus interpreting the events of the day.

On Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock the subscription books to the Treasury's $150,000,000 offering of Home Owners' Loan bonds were closed, and there were unofficial and unconfirmed rumors about the Street that the offering was a failure.

This was a serious matter for the government bond market and for the large New York banks. The offering was guaranteed by the Treasury and therefore was tantamount to an offering of direct government obligations. After the rise in government bonds which began, or was resumed, last December, and continued until May and June of this year, there had been a slow weakening of prices in these issues, under pressure of the continued monthly deficits of the Treasury, rumors of the "recovery-by-spending" program, and the indications that the budget would not be balanced for years. New York banks, the country's largest holders of these obligations, had been worried about their holdings, and watching each other carefully lest some one of them should start to unload, an operation which would naturally embarrass the others. The outcome of the HOLC bond offering, therefore, was watched with almost as much interest as generally goes with the Treasury offerings on quarterly financing dates.

On Thursday morning the rumors were confirmed. Of the $150,000,000 offering, only $127,000,000 of satisfactory subscriptions were received, leaving the rest on the Treasury's hands. This news resulted in a really drastic liquidation of Treasury obligations.

Street Is Bearish

At 10:30 on the same morning the President's Green Bay speech, the opening gun in the fall campaign, went on the air, and brokers and bankers gathered in partners' and directors' rooms to hear what the Chief Executive had to say.

That speech had no direct significance for the government bond market, except by implication. The immediate and almost automatic interpretation put on it by the Street was bearish. It indicated that the President intends to continue with the control features of the New Deal and will not yield an inch to the "laissez faire" people. The Street is not only getting bad-tempered about this matter of "confidence" but it concludes that with some abatement of the Government's attitude business will continue to get worse and then currency and credit abuses (generally called "inflation") will have to be used to revive business. This rather widely held conclusion is disturbing to the New York banks and to other holders of government bonds.

But while brokers, traders, and bankers were grumbling with disgust at their midget radio sets, another striking news item came out on the broad tape—the nationalization of silver at 50 cents an ounce.

This action was a logical consequence of Treasury operations under the Silver Purchase Act of May. It had been buying silver heavily since that time in New York, and the price had risen steadily, getting close to 50 cents last week. Obviously if the Treasury was to continue buying up New York speculators' long holdings of silver it would have either to bid up further and further or else to commandeer these holdings at a fixed price as was done in the case of gold. That the Administration would naturally take the latter course had been anticipated by smart traders. Nevertheless others were considerably surprised.

See More Inflation

The action was interpreted as a "step on the path to inflation." In the quick appraising and calculating that the different markets always make of surprise news it was of course understood that the nationalization was of no intrinsic importance to any enterprise except foreign silver producers and speculators. But it was also given the wider interpretation of bringing the country one step nearer to a cheap dollar and higher prices, as the fall of an apple lifts the earth in Newtonian theory.

Silver was immediately bid up to 49½ cents, and then the silver market was officially and finally closed, with the establishment of an official price for the covering of short contracts, and considerable comment on the fact that those who still held silver at a profit and must turn it in to the Treasury will not have to pay the 50 per cent tax on profits.

Meantime in the stock market, prices of mining companies, particularly foreign silver producers, were bid up. There was some hesitation as the market was confused by the simultaneous release of both bearish and bullish news, many brokers and traders finding the action of the Treasury in releasing the nationalization news in the middle of the President's speech to be at the least a curious coincidence. By the last hour, however, the whole list was in an uptrend to a strong close. But chart-readers noted that it did not reach the high of the previous week, and Friday morning traders had apparently concluded that the appraisal of the silver nationalization as inflationary had been overdone.

Bonds Become Weak

The government bond market, meantime, responded in the opposite direction. The inflationary news, coming on top of the morning's HOLC news, resulted in a drastic liquidation and the heaviest day's volume of trading since December, 1920. Estimates of over-the-counter trading in government bonds ranged between $80,000,000 and $250,000,000. Treasury support came into the market toward the close, and there was considerable confusion when a Treasury broker mistakenly bid a half point too high for one of the issues. Next morning there was some recovery as it was felt that the news had been over-discounted, but then the bond market was further disturbed by the news that the previous week's reserve statement had erroneously reported the New York banks to have held $15,000,000 more of government bonds than they actually held.

Friday noon the usual monthly statement of the United States Steel Corporation showed that finished steel shipments in July had been little more than one-third of the June shipments, and Steel preferred dropped below the year's former low, established on the first trading day of 1934.

Meantime, the foreign exchange market had also been registering the inflationary news with a sharp decline in the dollar. Then, overnight, Friday, came the further inflationary news that the Treasury was going to issue silver certificates up to the full $1.29 value for its existing silver bullion holdings. Just "another step," but without affecting the stock market perceptibly, it again revived the bearish speculation in government bonds and dollar exchange. Another wide decline occurred in government bonds.

Francs rose to 6.69½, the highest level since dollar revalorization. The question became an urgent one, whether the Treasury would grant licenses to export gold, and traders began scanning the shipping news to find when the next fast boat would leave which might carry the precious metal.

Chile Expects to Export Large Volume of Wheat

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 13 (By U. P.)—Chile expects to export a substantial volume of wheat this year, as 650,000 hectares were sown (about 1,625,000 acres) compared with 593,000 hectares in 1933, and 614,000 in 1932.

In 1933, Chilean exports were practically nil, and 596,000 quintals (a quintal is 3.67 bushels) were imported.

Indications point to 1934 exports of 400,000 quintals.

Pessimism Now Is Unwarranted, Asserts Broker

Bullish Fundamentals Contradict Such Attitude, Says Redmond Partner

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—The current wave of pessimism, especially among security holders who only three months ago bought stocks without fear at prices 25, 100 and 200 per cent higher than those currently quoted, "has reached the stage of almost the ridiculous," declares Edward V. Jaeger, executive partner of Redmond & Co., in a statement.

Stating that the "psychology of today is comparable to the psychology which existed in July, 1932, and in February, 1933," Mr. Jaeger cites "bullish" fundamentals that contradict such an attitude.

"Among the government's advisers are men of good judgment, experience and a will to conservative procedure when the dire necessity of conservative forces being brought to the front is paramount to the country's welfare," his statement reads. "When it is recognized that improved social relations must be founded upon the ability of business to support such developments, we therefore expect the government to move in this direction in the near future.

"Secondly, what has transpired in central Europe in the past fortnight has removed, in the judgment of people well qualified to speak, the seeds of possible war on the Continent for a long time to come.

"We still strongly feel that world recovery started in 1933 with its inception probably taking place in England in 1932, and that by progressive stages with normal setbacks, nothing has occurred or is likely to occur that will check the forces of recovery now in motion.

"We further feel that business in this country is not only better than current sentiment—as a high official so concretely put it in a recent speech—but is resisting the present lack of confidence to such a degree that only a word of fundamental encouragement from Washington will release the brakes and send business into renewed recovery.

"If business is so uncertain of its future and the stamina of business men too weak to run the economic machine, we have another factor in the form of monetary inflation of one form or another which can be used and which we believe will be used if necessary to arrest the deflationary forces.

"Such a development should have the same repercussions experienced in April, 1933, and perhaps with the same or greater results. Although today the markets are in harness and if the harness proves strong enough, a better and more satisfactory control over the rise in prices which should ensue may be looked for. However, it is our opinion that such a development must be listed as a factor of bullish import inasmuch as it would aid in maintaining the confidence of investors in the market.

"We believe, therefore, that the time has arrived when the selling of stocks by investor or speculator is both unwarranted and unwise, and that equally so the time to accumulate stocks by those who have the means to do so is here."

New York Pay Rolls And Employment Off

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 13 (AP) — A seasonal drop in factory employment and pay rolls during the period from the middle of June to the middle of July, was reported by industrial commissioner of New York, Elmer F. Andrews. During the period employment declined 1.4 per cent and wage payments decreased 2.2 per cent.

The June-July report brought the Department of Labor index on employment to 70 and on pay rolls to 55.8. The three-year average of 1925-1927 is used as a base of 100 in the preparation of the index.

The monthly analysis made by the department is computed from returns from 1747 representative factories throughout the State. During the middle week of July these factories employed approximately 348,000 persons, and paid more than $8,007,000 in wages.

The decline from June, 1934, was slightly greater than the average decrease from 1915 to 1933, but it is much lower than figures for 1932. In that year factory employment fell off 5.7 per cent against 1.4 this year.

North Carolina Peach Crop Best Ever Produced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABERDEEN, N. C., Aug. 13—This year's peach crop is one of the best looking ever produced in the sandhills, says one of the largest peach growers in this section, and is expected to bring into this community over $1,000,000.

It is estimated that at least 2500 carloads will be shipped over the railroads, while a still larger movement in trucks is seen moving up the various highways. The express company is busy with crate and basket rush orders.

Growers are unable to meet the demand and this shortage in the supply is meaning good prices to the growers who are netting $1.50 per bushel for all Georgia Belles and Albertas. Even culls are selling for from 75 cents to $1 a bushel.

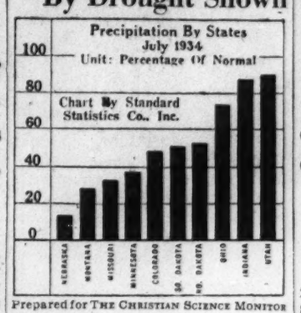
Florida's Highway System Cost State $140,796,482

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 13—At a recent meeting of the state highway officials it was announced that Florida's 7000-mile highway system had cost the State $140,796,482.

The expenditures for the year 1934 have been set up at $16,122,972.

Crop Devastation By Drought Shown



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE crop devastation wrought by the drought during July was fully revealed by the official estimates of last week.

The chart above shows July rainfall in the West as from 14 per cent to 85 per cent of normal.

States Drought Not Inflation Cause Of Rise in Commodities

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—The rise in Moody's daily index of staple commodity prices to the highest levels of the recovery to date reflects almost entirely the effects of the drought rather than inflation buying, according to an analysis prepared by Moody's Investors Service.

"The rise in our index of 15 staple commodity prices last week to the highest levels since the beginning of the recovery, combined with the growing inflation talk and with the announcement of the nationalization of silver, might lead one to believe that basic commodity prices were again proving to be sensitive indicators of inflation," says Moody's. "When subjected to more detailed analysis, however, the index fails to reflect much of anything else than the drought. Wheat, corn, cotton and hogs are chiefly responsible for the new high levels of the index. Hides, on the other hand, have been adversely affected by the drought.

"All the other commodities composing the index showed practically no change, in the aggregate, since the beginning of May (or before the drought began), although many of these commodities, metals for instance, would ordinarily be among the first to reflect inflation buying. Silver, of course, has been under a special influence, while the advances in rubber, sugar and copper can be explained on the basis of some particular governmental or international action affecting supply, rather than on the basis of general inflation.

"The movement of most other commodities included in the index does not suggest anything like what has been seen in response to, or in anticipation of, serious inflationary developments in the past."

Benefit Payments Of AAA to Farmers Held Aid in Drought

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 13—Benefit payments under the AAA are going to play an important part in drought relief in the 23 states affected, Mr. Chester C. Davis, administrator of the federal agency, declared at the formal opening of Farm Week at the Chicago world's fair today.

"There is an important relationship between current adjustment programs and drought losses which farmers have incurred, which I believe most people overlook," said Mr. Davis. "The benefit payments are based on averages of past production, not on current production. They are not affected by crop failures of the current season. To that extent they serve as income insurance to the farmers entitled to receive them.

"In the aggregate they constitute no insignificant item of relief to these stricken states this year. The distribution of benefit payments in 23 brought states in connection with the 1934 crop will total approximately $420,000,000. And that regardless of the size of an individual farmer's yield."

The drought is a circumstance which must be given due weight in mapping continued adjustment operations, Mr. Davis admitted, but he declared that adjustment will be needed again and should not be discarded as a policy.

Engineering Awards Still Top Last Year

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—A scarcity of public works awards brought the week's total engineering construction down to $15,404,000, it is reported by the Engineering News-Record. This is a drop of $4,421,000 from the week before although it is still in advance of the average August week of last year.

Of this total for the week, $4,641,000 is for federal work, $7,995,000 for state and municipal and $2,768,000 for private work.

Both streets and roads and public building classifications are at record lows for the year, the former at $2,845,000 for the week and the latter at $1,463,000, the second lowest week this year, the report adds.

Sugar Consumption In Europe Up 202,878 Tons

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—Consumption of sugar in the 14 principal European countries during the first 10 months of the current crop year (September, 1933-June, 1934) totaled 5,999,307 long tons, raw sugar value, as against 5,796,429 tons consumed during the similar period last season, an increase of 202,878 tons, or approximately 3.5 per cent, according to European advices received by Lamborn & Co.

Steel Operations Aided by Rise In Tin Plate Demand

Canning Crops Larger and Government to Pack Most of Purchased Cattle

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—Operations in the steel industry appear tending slightly higher because of the spurt in demand for tin plate.

With crops for canning larger than expected, and with the Government continuing to buy cattle, a large proportion of which is to be packed in cans, a sudden increase in the need for tin plate has resulted. Tin-plate makers are therefore working at 65 to 70 per cent of capacity as compared with an average rate of 43 per cent during July.

The operating rate for the industry as a whole last week was 25.8 per cent of capacity as compared with 26.7 per cent the preceding week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. Though this signifies some decline, it must be remembered that the Institute's weekly figures are invariably conservative, as proved when this organization's monthly statistics appear.

Some See Improvement

Other observers have seen a slight gain in production for the country as a whole because of the better tin plate situation. The pack of tomatoes and salmon promises to be a record one. The canning of peas proved normal despite the many dire predictions that the drought would curtail it tremendously. Altogether, however, the use of cans in food preservaton promses to increase 20 per cent this season over last. It is estimated that 175,000 tons of tin plate will be required for preserving meats purchased by the Government.

Demand for steel generally has been disappointing and below expectations. July automobile production proved larger than many expected, but the automobile makers will be slow in bringing out 1935 models, delaying possibly to learn what competitors have in mind. This will probably slow down the purchasing of steel for the building of these models.

Drop Sharpest on Record

Indicators for the steel industry during July showed the most drastic recession on record. Steel ingot production fell 49 per cent for the month; pig iron production was 36 per cent short of the preceding month, while steel shipments of the leading maker declined over 600,000 tons, a record drop.

The poor showings were due to two main reasons: First, the former provisions of the steel code which encouraged over-purchasing when prices seemed likely to rise; second, the fact that July is normally one of the dullest months in the steel trade along with January.

Demand for pig iron is quiet but not stagnant. Sales in the New York district are running about 1000 tons weekly, with about half that quantity reported from Boston.

Not in a long time have steel conditions been so stable. With operations changing only three-tenths of a point in a week it is certain that operations are stable. Moreover, prices are unusually steady. Only one or two price changes are filed with the American Iron and Steel Institute daily, whereas early this summer such changes were being made at the rate of a dozen daily.

Building Resumes An Upward Trend

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—Building permits for the month of July show increases in expenditures for new work and alterations in the New England, Middle Atlantic, East Central, South Central, West Central and Mountain groups when compared with June, says Dun & Bradstreet. Declines were recorded only in the South Atlantic and Pacific regions.

The estimated cost of permits issued in 215 cities of the United States amounted to $34,840,879 during July, compared with $28,621,565 in June, and $29,484,891 in July a year ago.

Chesapeake Corp. Six Months' Net $3,740,361

CLEVELAND, Aug. 13 (AP)—The Chesapeake Corporation, Van Sweringen Holding Company, for six months ended June 30 shows net income of $3,740,361, exclusive of profit of $98,912 on sale on Chesapeake & Ohio stock, compared with net income a year ago of $3,083,489.

Interest on funded debt dropped from $1,074,045 to $915,328. After paying $2,249,681 in dividends on common stock compared with $1,799,745 last year, earned surplus totaled $10,918,878 compared with $7,906,401 June 30, 1933. Capital surplus totaled $8,855,861 compared with $7,632,916 a year ago.

Total income of the Alleghany Corporation, another Van Sweringen holding company, for the half year was $1,637,296 which resulted in a net loss of $478,575. A year ago total income was $1,355,069 and there was a net loss of $703,248.

East Cambridge Savings Bank
Over 80 Years a Mutual Savings Bank
At 292 Cambridge Street
East Cambridge, Mass.
One Minute's Walk from Lechmere Sq. Elevated Transfer Station
INTEREST BEGINS AUG. 15

Major League Baseball—N. Y. Yacht Club Cruise—Allison Wins Longwood Bowl

Record Crowd At Fenway Park To Cheer Babe Ruth

46,766 Fans Turn Out to Acclaim Home Run King in Boston Farewell

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	71	37	.657
New York	66	41	.617
Cleveland	57	49	.538
Boston	58	53	.522
Washington	49	57	.462
St. Louis	47	57	.452
Philadelphia	41	61	.402
Chicago	38	72	.345

Results Aug. 11

Boston 3, New York 2.
St. Louis 9, Chicago 8.
Detroit 7, Cleveland 0.
Philadelphia 2, Washington 1.

Results Aug. 12

Boston 6, New York 4.
New York 7, Boston 1.
Detroit 6, Cleveland 5.
Philadelphia 1, Washington 1. (tie)
St. Louis 4, Chicago 2.
Chicago 3, St. Louis 2.

A record American League crowd for Boston—46,766 spectators—jammed every available inch of space inside of Fenway Park yesterday afternoon to watch the New York Yankees and local Red Sox play a doubleheader. That is, perhaps a few of those fans present went to watch the doubleheader. Most of them wanted to see the great Babe Ruth, who was probably playing his last game in Boston as a regular performer. And the record gathering acclaimed the big fellow in a manner that is undoubtedly unparalleled in local modern baseball.

Ruth himself admitted that 1934 was the last season that he would play regularly. Next season he hopes to get a managerial position with some club. Knowing this, fans from all over New England stormed into Boston to get a final look at the greatest individual star baseball has ever had. The King of Swat may make many more trips to Fenway Park in the capacity of pilot, but probably never again as a player—at least a regular player. And the ovation that he received when he walked off the field in the sixth inning of the second game yesterday, left tears in his eyes. It was a moment that he will never forget. He couldn't if he wanted to. There was no shouting, just a thunderous round of applause. And there must have been a lump in the throat of everyone present. Babe Ruth isn't just the name of a player, it's a legend to baseball, and always will be.

The Detroit Tigers won their twelfth straight game yesterday when they defeated the Cleveland Indians at Navin Field. Such consistent baseball has kept the Bengals at the top of the standing and they are now 4½ contests in front of the Yankees. The versatility of Lynwood "Schoolboy" Rowe is a big factor in the Detroit spurt. Right now he looks like the most valuable player in the American League.

Meanwhile, the Yankees have been stumbling along, waiting for the long home stand that opens tomorrow at Yankee Stadium. For the remainder of the month the Yanks will be playing in their own back yard, and unless they can capture the lead while there, they cannot expect to overtake the Tigers while on the road during September. Tomorrow the Yankees and Tigers open a five-game series with a doubleheader.

Clayton L. Burwell Wins Three Titles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEEBLES, Scot.—Clayton L. Burwell, a graduate of Sewanee University, U. S. A., and captain of this year's Oxford University lawn tennis team which defeated Cambridge, was winner of three Scottish lawn tennis championships here recently. In the final match of the men's singles he defeated J. F. G. Lysaght by 3 sets to 2, after being two sets down. His partner in the men's doubles competition was his former rival, David N. Jones, from Columbia University, U. S. A., who skippered Cambridge against Oxford this year.

Burwell and Jones beat the holders, I. G. Collins and V. A. Wood Hawks, in the final match by 3 sets to 2, after losing the first two sets. Burwell's partner in the mixed doubles was the well-known Australian player, Joan Hartigan. In the deciding match of this event I. G. Collins and Lady Rowallan, winners last year, were beaten by 2 sets to 1.

The second set of the women's singles went to 26 games before Joan Hartigan took it from Susan Noel at 14—12. Miss Hartigan won in the third and final set. Miss Noel will be remembered in the United States as the star in Britain's touring team of women squash-rackets players two seasons ago. Miss Noel then won the United States squash championship. The results of the final matches in the 1934 Scottish championship were:

Men's Singles

C. L. Burwell defeated J. F. G. Lysaght, 6—8, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1, 6—2.

Women's Singles

Miss J. Hartigan defeated Miss S. Noel, 3—7, 14—12, 7—5.

Men's Doubles

Burwell and D. N. Jones defeated I. G. Collins and V. A. Wood Hawks 1—6, 5—7, 6—4, 6—1, 6—2.

Women's Doubles

Mrs. E. Robertson and Miss W. A. Mason defeated Mrs. H. C. Hopman and Miss Hartigan, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles

Burwell and Miss Hartigan defeated G. Collins and Lady Rowallan, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2.

White Sox Purchase Two

CHICAGO, Aug. 13 (AP)—The Chicago White Sox have purchased Pitcher Ray Phelps of St. Paul and First Baseman Ray Radcliffe of Louisville for an unannounced sum and players to be named later. Both players will report later in the season.

Restaurants

CONCORD, N. H.

The Colonial Inn
48 South Main Street
"The Dining Room with the Homelike Atmosphere"
Modern Rooms for Transient

Allison Wins Second Leg On Longwood Bowl

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 13—There were a number of upsets during the forty-second renewal of the Longwood Bowl lawn tennis tournament here last week, but all of the top-seeded players came through to win the various titles at stake.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas, surprised the gallery by appearing in shorts for his singles final with R. Berkeley Bell of New York, a former Texan. Bell, who has been wearing the cooler tennis outfit for some time, jumped into the lead at the start of the singles final, winning the first set at 6—4.

Allison came right back and won the next three sets at 6—1, 6—2, 6—3, for the match and his second leg on the eighth Longwood Bowl. His first leg was won in 1928. Another leg and the Bowl will be his permanent property.

The United States and Wimbledon doubles champions, George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen, romped through the first two sets easily in the doubles final against Berkeley Bell and Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr., New York team, 6—4, 6—1. The third set went to 26 games for decision. This was due to the Davis Cup pair letting up and the New York players fighting stubbornly. Service in the last set went in order until the tenth game, when Stoefen and Lott crashed through. They won the set at 14—12.

George Lott was again on the winning side of the net. He and Mrs. Whitfield Painter of Dedham, Mass., the former Marjorie A. Morrill, downed the second-seeded team of Stoefen and Jane Sharp of Pasadena, Calif., in the mixed doubles final. The winners eked out their victory through steadiness and generalship, while the losers gave an exhibition bordering on the spectacular. Lott and Mrs. Painter won the first set at 6—2, but dropped the second at love. The deciding set went at 6—4.

Van Ryn Starts Ball Rolling In Newport Tennis

By the Associated Press

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13—John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, the ninth seeded player, today opened the fifty-third Newport Casino tennis tournament, which drew one of the best fields of the eastern grass season, with an easy 6—0, 6—2 second-round victory over his townsman, Nelson Pell.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, last week's Longwood Bowl winner, got off to an impressive start by eliminating Clarence A. D. Finn of New York, without losing a single game.

Newport Casino Tennis Championship Singles—First Round

Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated C. H. Beasley, New York, 6—2, 6—4.
William T. Tilden 3d, Philadelphia, defeated Ray White, Lakeland, Fla., 6—2, 6—0.
Norcross Tilney, Orange, N. J., defeated Thomas Ridgway Jr., Newport, 6—1, 6—0.
Watson Washburn, New York, defeated F. Y. Larkin, New York, 6—2, 6—2.
Arnold W. Jones, Providence, defeated J. B. Wilkinson, New York, 6—4, 6—2.
Henry J. Prusoff, Seattle, Wash., defeated Dean Mathey, Newport, 6—1, 6—4.
J. C. Challis Jr., Dallas, Texas, defeated Elliot Hobbs, Newport, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5.
Casper Nannes, won by default from S. E. Davenport 3d, New York.
Thomas Flynn, Bayside, L. I., defeated Lindley Tiers, Cooperstown, N. Y., 8—6, 9—7.

Second Round

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, defeated Clarence A. D. Finn, New York, 6—0, 6—0.
John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Nelson Pell, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—2.
R. Berkeley Bell, New York, won by default from Elmer Griffin, New York.
Armand L. Bruneau, Brooklyn, N. Y., defeated John Young, New York, 6—1, 6—3.
Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr., Yonkers, N. Y., defeated James Van Allen, Newport, 7—5, 6—2.
Dr. S. P. Hayes Jr., New York, defeated Gordon Butler, New York, 6—2, 6—1.
John Ray, Boston, defeated W. J. Clothier Jr., Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—0.
W. L. Van Allen, Newport, defeated Jaime del Amo, Spain, 6—1, 6—1.
Clifford B. Marsh Jr., Buffalo, N. Y., defeated Willard F. Crocker, Sutton, Que., 7—5, 6—1.
Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated H. Hunter Lott, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—2.
Donald Hawley, East Orange, N. J., defeated Ciecil Elrod, Chattanooga, Tenn., 6—3, 6—0.
Donald Budge, San Francisco, defeated Edwin Burke, New York, 6—0, 6—4.
Gregory Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated George Botts, New York, 6—2, 6—4.
Robert L. Bryan, Chattanooga, Tenn., defeated Maurice Bayon, New Orleans, 6—1, 8—6.
Wilmer M. Hines, Columbia, S. C., defeated Amos Enos, Princeton, N. J., 6—4, 8—6.
Frank Bowden, New York, defeated T. S. Matthews, Newport, 6—3, 6—1.
William Reese, Atlanta, Ga., defeated Reginald Kazanjian, Newport, 6—2, 6—2.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	33	12	.733
Chattanooga	24	16	.600
Nashville	21	21	.500
Memphis	23	24	.489
Knoxville	19	22	.463
Atlanta	20	26	.435
Birmingham	17	25	.405
Little Rock	15	26	.366

Results Aug. 11

Atlanta 4, Knoxville 3.
Chattanooga 3, Birmingham 2.
New Orleans 4, Nashville 3.
Memphis 18, Little Rock 5.

Results Aug. 12

New Orleans 3, Knoxville 1.
New Orleans 1, Knoxville 1.
Atlanta 11, Memphis 9.
Memphis 7, Atlanta 3.
Chattanooga 7, Birmingham 3.
Chattanooga 3, Birmingham 1.
Nashville 7, Little Rock 4.

Anderson Replaces Jones

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—John Anderson, Olympic discus champion from the New York Athletic Club, Saturday, was named to the American track and field team, which will leave next week for a tour of Japan. He will replace Bob Jones, of the Olympic Club, of San Francisco, the national titleholder, who will be unable to make the trip because of business reasons.

Takes Big Bore Rifle Honors

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 13 (AP)—J. S. Edwards of Hackensack, N. J., won the members' match at the big bore matches of the State Rifle Association on the foot guard range in Avon yesterday, firing a 97 out of a possible 100. One small-bore match was held and this was captured by R. G. Smith of Stamford, who shot 194. F. B. Perry of Providence, R. I., took second place with 193.

British Sports Comment

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Yachting Trials

Portsmouth, Eng.

THE yacht Endeavour, £30,000 worth of speed and grace, now at Bristol, R. I., came proudly through her trials as challenger to the United States for the America's Cup. Her owner, T. O. M. Sopwith, has come through his trials no less impressively. And his trials have been varied enough, culminating in the strike of part of his crew on the eve of the great adventure. Sopwith faced this crisis with characteristic definiteness. He considered the demands of his men, found them unreasonable, and fired the malcontents. Then he called for amateur volunteers to take their places.

An Extra Touch of Romance

The response to Sopwith's appeal was so enthusiastic that telegrams, telephone messages and letters from applicants poured in in shoals. From hundreds of skilled yachtsmen who sought to take part in the coming races, Sopwith selected the necessary 16. Some of the men who went on strike asked to be taken on again. But the boss said, "Nothing doing," and the Endeavour went to the United States, via the Azores, manned by a crew of keen amateurs under the direction of professional officers.

The development has lent an extra touch of romance to Sopwith's undertaking, and the fortunes of the Endeavour will be followed with intense interest by the general reading public in Britain. You should have seen the cheering crowds that assembled on every vantage point to speed the challenger on her transatlantic voyage, when she left Portsmouth, ketch-rigged, to the accompaniment of fluttering flag signals of encouragement and the hoarse valedictory blasts of steamer sirens. To complete his crew, Sopwith selected experienced ocean-racing yachtsmen from the Royal Corinthian Club. And the personnel of the Endeavour is as follows:

Professionals—Capt. G. Williams, navigator; Capt. Paul, mate; W. Day, second mate; J. Diaper, boatswain; J. Caller, steward; T. Kenneth and J. Taw, seamen.

Amateurs—Mrs. T. O. M. Sopwith, timekeeper; T. O. M. Sopwith, helmsman-owner; Charles E. Nicholson, Gerald Penny, Frank Murdoch, Allan Bacon, James Bacon, Reginald Droop, David Kemsley, J. F. R. Mitchell, Jake Martin, Beecher Moore, Colin Ratsey, Walter F. Richards, Nigel Warrington-Smyth, M. A. Bellville, C. A. Boardman and W. de Quincey. All are members of the Royal Corinthian Yacht Club.

Designer and Builder Volunteers.

One of the first to volunteer, when the strike of Sopwith's regular hands was declared, was Charles Nicholson, who designed and built the Endeavour. And this keen sportsman, 66 years of age, will act as one of the afterguard on Endeavour in the races for the America's Cup.

Britain's Year

Nineteen-thirty-four has been, to a great extent, "Britain's year" in international sport. The men's and women's singles lawn tennis championships at Wimbledon have come back from abroad—the former for the first time in a quarter of a century—the British open golf championship has been won by a home player for the first time since 1923, Oxford and Cambridge have beaten Princeton and Cornell on the track, and, generally speaking, pessimism, bred by repeated defeats in international contests, has given way to a feeling that Britain is not really such a back number, after all. A victory for the America's Cup, which has been held by the United States ever since it was first put up for competition in 1851, would be accounted here a fitting climax to a great summer of sport.

Lovelock Defeats Bonthron by Five Yards in Holland

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 13 (AP)—For the third successive time, Jack Lovelock, New Zealand's crack middle-distance runner, conquered Bill Bonthron yesterday, beating the burly Princeton ace by five yards over the 1500-meter route in an international track and field meet in the Olympic Stadium.

A crowd of 4000, half-filling the stadium, saw Jerry Cornes of Great Britain set the pace for the first 1300 meters of the feature race. Then Lovelock stepped to the front, closely pursued by Bonthron. In the dash to the tape, Princeton's Bill could not match the New Zealander's closing sprint and Lovelock won comfortably in 3m. 53s. Bonthron was clocked in 3m. 54.1s. and Cornes, in third place in 3m. 54.9s. The race was run in a drizzle and the course was swept by a strong wind.

Previously Lovelock had defeated Bonthron at Princeton last summer, setting up what then was a new world's record of 4m. 7.6s. for the mile. The New Zealander beat Bonthron again in this year's meet between the combined forces of Oxford and Cambridge and Cornell and Princeton.

Except for Lovelock's triumph and a double sprint victory for the Dutchman, Christiaan Berger, Americans captured a major share of the day's honors.

Jack Torrance, Louisiana State's huge weight man, easily defeated John Lyman of the San Francisco Olympic Club in the shotput with a toss of 16.25 meters, or 53ft. 3 25-32in.

Ben Eastman of the Olympic Club won the 800-meters run in 1m. 53.3s., beating Cooper of England by 3.1s., and Glen Hardin of Louisiana State, galloped off with the 400 meters in 47.9s., Stoneley of England finishing second. Cornelius Johnson of Compton, Calif., junior college, annexed the high jump, clearing 1.95 meters, 6ft. 4¾in. with Metcalfe of Australia second at 1.90 meters, 6ft, 3in.

Eulace Peacock of Temple won the broad jump at 7.10 meters, or 23ft. 3⅝in., with Welsenes of Holland second at 6.90, or 22ft. 8¼in. Percy Beard of the New York A. C. won the 110-meter hurdles in easy style from Finlay of England in 14.9s.

Peacock finished second in the 100 meters which Berger won in 10.5s. and Bob Kane of Cornell was third to Berger and Sweeney of England in the 200 meters which the Dutchman carried off in 21.9s. Berger also was a member of a Dutch team which defeated Beard, Kane, Johnson and Hardin by a foot in the 400-meters relay in 42.1s.

Jan Kusocinsky, famed Polish distance runner, won the 5000 meters in 14m. 50.4s., but failed in an attempt to break his own world's record of 19m. 2.6s. for four miles. He was clocked in 19m. 16.3s. for the longer distance. Hendricks of Belgium carried off the Marathon in 2h. 41m 17s. Metcalfe cleared 14.89 meters or 43ft. 10¼in. to win the hop, step and jump.

Yale A. A. Names 73 Players

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 13 (AP)—The Yale Athletic Association announced Saturday night the names of 73 players who will report to Gales Ferry, Sept. 15 for early football practice under a "new experiment," for the first time this year. The list made public by the association includes 23 members of last year's freshman squad, now sophomores. Among those who will go through the routine at the ferry are 24 candidates for backfield positions, seven for quarterback, 14 for ends, six for center and 22 for line positions. The practice at Gales Ferry will be for the duration of the week Sept. 15 to 22 inclusive. The suad will begin practice Sept. 24 on Anthony Thompson Field, in this city.

Rain Prevents Polo Tryout

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANDS POINT, N. Y., Aug. 13—Rain at the critical moment prevented the play of the fourth tryout polo match for the East intersectional team yesterday at Sands Point Club. The committee, headed by Devereux Milburn, the players, and, most important of all, the ponies, were all ready for the match, and had decided to play in spite of previous drizzles, when the rain fell in real earnest, and the game had to be called off.

Four United States' Long Course Marks Broken in Swimming

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—Four American long course records were officially broken, two of them by two contestants, and one tied in the invitation swimming meet for men and women stars before 7500 spectators Saturday at Manhattan Beach Baths.

Two of the record-smashers were beaten in their races, but their records will be offered for acceptance by the American Athetic Union.

Lenore Kight of Homestead, Penna., churned the waters of the Oriental pool for 3m. 41 3-5s. in the 300-yard freestyle swim, breaking Helene E. Madison's old long-course mark of 3m. 58s.

Miss Kight, however, finished third, the race going to Dorothea Dickinson of the Women's Swimming Association, who had a handicap of 13 seconds, and whose actual time of 3m. 49s. also bettered Miss Madison's mark.

Eleanor Holm Jarrett's 400-yard backstroke mark of 6m. 3 3-5s. was broken twice. Alice Bridges of Whittinsville, Mass., covered the distance in 5m. 45s. and finished second to Elizabeth Kompa of the W. S. A., who had an allowance of 22 seconds, but actually swam the 400 yards in 5m. 53 2-5s.

Peter Fick of the New York Athletic Club caught the record-breaking spirit and crossed the finish line first in the 120-yard freestyle race for men in 1m. 05s., lowering the 16-year-old mark of 1m. 07 2-5s. made by Duke Kahanamoku in 1918. On the way, Fick equaled Johnny Weissmuller's national long course record of 57 4-5s. for 100 meters.

In the 100-meter breaststroke, Paul Friesel of Brooklyn won in 1m. 18 1-5s.—one-fifth of a second better than the old American long course record set by Walter Spence in 1925.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	75	47	.615
Rochester	71	52	.577
Toronto	69	55	.557
Albany	64	56	.533
Montreal	60	62	.492
Buffalo	60	64	.484
Syracuse	48	72	.400
Baltimore	40	79	.336

Results Aug. 11

Newark 6, Toronto 1.
Toronto 4, Newark 3.
Albany 4, Montreal 2.
Albany 10, Montreal 3.
Rochester 5, Syracuse 2.
Baltimore 9, Buffalo 4.

Results Aug. 12

Rochester 18, Syracuse 0.
Syracuse 4, Rochester 2.
Montreal 9, Albany 1.
Albany 3, Montreal 1.
Baltimore 9, Buffalo 0.
Only games scheduled.

Mako and Joe Hunt Win

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 13 (AP)—C. Gene Meko of Los Angeles, runnerup for two straight years in the national junior championship, Saturday won the title, defeating Gilbert A. Hunt of Washington in straight sets in the final round at the Culver Military Academy, 6—3, 6—2, 6—1. The boys' singles title went to another Los Angeles star, Joe Hunt, his match with Harry Thompson of Manchester, Mass., the upset artist of the division, was like the Californian's other tests. He carried far too much tennis for Thompson, his superior speed and sharply angled shots forcing the easterner into frequent errors. The scores were 6—0, 6—2.

Dunlap and Beard Win Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Aug. 13—George T. Dunlap Jr., of Pomonok, teamed with Leonard Beard, a clubmate, to defeat the Rothenberg brothers, Rudy and Walter, in the final of the John G. Anderson memorial golf tournament at the Winged Foot Golf Club Saturday. The Long Islanders won by 5 and 3 from the two home club players, teaming well and holding the advantage from the time Beard holed an eight-foot putt for a birdie 2 on the third hole.

Parker Features Tennis

QUEBEC, Aug. 13 (AP)—Frankie Parker of Spring Lake, N. J., won the McMartin cup, emblematic of the singles championship of the Seigniory Club's tennis tournament, by defeating Cliff Sutter of New Orleans, 6—1, 2—6, 6—4, in the final round yesterday. Sutter had eliminated Marcel Rainville of Montreal, 2—6, 6—3, 6—3 earlier in the day to reach the finals. Parker and J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., defeated Dave Morrice and Charley Leslie of Montreal in the doubles final, 6—4, 6—3.

Weintraub Stars As Giants Cling To League Lead

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	70	39	.642
Chicago	66	43	.606
St. Louis	62	46	.574
Boston	54	54	.500
Pittsburgh	52	54	.491
Brooklyn	45	60	.429
Philadelphia	44	63	.411
Cincinnati	37	71	.342

Results Aug. 11

New York 7, Boston 4.
Philadelphia 6, Brooklyn 5.
Cincinnati 4, Pittsburgh 3.
Pittsburgh 8, Cincinnati 3.
St. Louis 6, Chicago 4.

Results Aug. 12

Chicago 7, St. Louis 2.
Chicago 6, St. Louis 4.
Pittsburgh 9, Cincinnati 6.
Other games postponed.

The Giants won four games and lost only one during the last seven days, and thereby tightened their grip on first place in the National League standing. The second-place Chicago Cubs dropped three out of seven contests and this morning were four full games behind the Giants. The St. Louis Cardinals, whose record for the week was similar to that of Chicago, are 3½ games in back of the Cubs, or 7½ games out of first place.

Between now and the first of September, the Giants face their final test, because they will be making their last western tour of the season. Starting tomorrow with a series against Pittsburgh, the world champions travel to Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago before returning to the Polo Grounds Sept. 5.

At the present moment, a young fellow by the name of Phil Weintraub is getting much attention in the ranks of the Giants. For years John J. McGraw tried to develop a Jewish star to please the greater part of New York's fandom; but he was unsuccessful. Bill Terry, however, believes he has found the man in Weintraub, a big outfielder who can hit. Before being recalled by the Giants, Weintraub hit over .400 with the Nashville club of the Southern Association. In his first 11 games in a New York uniform his average was a cool .476, which is real hitting in any league.

The Cardinals seemed well on their way toward second place in the standing until the Cubs handed them a pair of defeats yesterday. Both the Dean brothers tried to check the Chicago batters, but failed.

Paul Waner of the Pirates holds first place among the leading batters in the league. Three New York regulars—Manager Bill Terry, Melvin Ott and Joe Moore—are among the first five. Ethan Allen of the Phillies follows Terry and Ott and is just ahead of Moore. Ott, incidentally, is the leading home run hitter in the senior league. He had 30 at the conclusion of Sunday's games. Jimmy Collins of the Cardinals is second in this respect with 26.

Philadelphia Winner Over West Side Y.M.C.A.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JONES BEACH, N. Y., Aug. 13—The Philadelphia Waterpolo Association defeated the West Side Y. M. C. A. in a semifinal-round match of the soft-ball, American style waterpolo game at the West Pool here, Saturday, 12 to 4 and qualified to meet the New York A. C. team for the title. The winners scored nine of their points while holding the opponents scoreless during the first half; but the second half found West Side playing a much better game and actually outscored Philadelphia. The summary:

Philadelphia		West Side
Fretz, lf		rf., Casola
Keller, rf		lf., N. Lyman
Bracken, c		c., Maggs
Cowperthwaite, lb		rb., Rezek
Esherick, rb		lb., Jenski
Miller, g		g., Gasser

Score—Philadelphia Waterpolo Association 12, West Side Y. M. C. A. 4. Touch goals—Bracken 3, McAdoo for Philadelphia; Rezek for West Side. Foul goals—Maggs for West Side. Substitutes—McAdoo, Merriam, Burrows, Bayer for Philadelphia; Ogawa, E. Lyman, Mack for West Side. Referee—John Curran, N. Y. A. C. Time—Two 8-minute periods.

Gypsy Wins Lipton Cup

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 13—The Lipton Cup for R Class sailing sloops was won by Gypsy, owned by Fred Wacker of the Chicago Yacht Club, in the three-day series ending here Saturday. Gypsy won first places in the second and third races. In the third contest, twice around the course of the Belmont Harbor, the winner sailed 12 miles in 1h. 54m. 2s. Gossoon 2d, which won the first race, gave the champion a close campaign, finishing second in the two tests it did not win. This sloop was piloted by M. N. Vail and Sterling Morton, coming in second in the final race in 1h. 55m. 50s. In point totals for the series, Gypsy was awarded 19½, Gossoon 2d 19¼. The former champion, Aerial, sailed by E. E. Sheridan, finished fourth Saturday, but third for the series, making 13 points.

Make Water Race History

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 13 (AP)—Two new champions—a little young oarsman from Princeton University and a knife-prowed speedboat owned by a Montclair (N. J.) sportsman—made water race history as the Maryland tercentenary regatta closed here yesterday. Winthrop Rutherfourd, the Princetonian, won the national singles scull championship from the defending champion, Al Vogt, of the Penn Athletic Club, Philadelphia, by a few feet gained at the very end of a heart-breaking mile over choppy water. His margin of victory was his superior stamina. Betty V, a new entry into the unlimited, single motored powerboat field, owned and driven by Melvin Crooks of Montclair won the annual race for the national sweepstakes trophy after the fastest lap, run in excess of 60 miles an hour, made in the race history.

Outboard Mark Established

PETERBOROUGH, Ont., Aug. 13 (AP)—Edgar Newell of Ogdensburg, N. Y., established a new Canadian record for Class "B" boats when he sent his craft over the mile at 44.88 miles an hour at the outboard motorboat trials on Clear Lake during the week-end. There was a heavy roll in the lake both Saturday and yesterday and it hindered the drivers. Newell's record beat the one of 42.3 m. p. h. established in 1931 by Eric Westbye of Peterborough. Newell also captured the Kawartha Trophy for the fastest "B" mile of the season. Barclay Moorehouse set a new record in the Class "A" trials of 31.304 m. p. h. and also won the Brooks Trophy. In Class "B" Buzz Elliott of Toronto won the Jimmy Rodgers Memorial Trophy. In the first heat of the race Newell sped over the five-mile distance to average 41.379 m. p. h., a new record for the heat.

Little Wins State Title

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13 (AP)—W. Lawson Little, British amateur golf champion, today holds a new honor—the northern California open title. Little won the state crown yesterday with a medal score of 288, par for the 72 holes. It was four strokes better than the runnerup and defending champion, Benny Coltrin, San Francisco.

Buzzards Bay Scene of N.Y.A.C. Cruise Racing

Fine Breeze Greets Yachtsmen as They Resume Sailing Contests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MATTAPOISETT, Mass., Aug. 13—The best breeze that has favored the cup yachts this season was blowing straight down Buzzards Bay today as the four Class J yachts and smaller craft of the New York Yacht Club fleet hoisted sail for a comparatively short race entirely in the estuary, with the start and finish off the mouth of the harbor so that most of the contest could easily be seen from shore.

Quite a sizable crowd gathered therefore early in the forenoon under the little white lighthouse on Ned's Point, a free grandstand for all hands. Although the race was open to all classes, nearly all the cruisers remained in the harbor or joined the spectator fleet which, augmented by power boats from nearly every harbor in the Cape, made a fairly large aggregation of pleasure craft.

The fleet came into the harbor Saturday afternoon after rather a slow run from Newport, due to a shift in the breeze from southwest at the start to northeast as they entered the mouth of Buzzards Bay while at no time did it blow over 5 miles an hour.

Yankee led the four cup boats over the line at Brenton's Reef shortly after 10 o'clock on Saturday, but halfway to the turn into the bay at the Hen and Chickens Lightship, Vanitie pushed out ahead and on rounding the mark had a lead of a minute and a half over Rainbow, with Yankee 50 seconds astern of the Vanderbilt boat and Weetamoe two minutes after the Boston yacht.

In the 15-mile beat to the finish, the quartet split into two pairs, Vanitie and Weetamoe working the New Bedford side of the bay and Rainbow and Yankee going over to Cuttyhunk. Weetamoe gained steadily on Vanitie in the climb up the breeze, and was less than a minute astern at the finish so that the Prince boat saved her time allowance, and won the race and the Vice-Commodore's Cup for sloops. That for schooners went to the Mary Rose, owned by H. F. Brooks.

When Rainbow and Yankee first came together, the former crossed by a short distance, but in the next clash Yankee had a good lead and widened it on each tack, until at the finish she had a margin of 3m. 32s., having made the distance in more than four minutes better time than Rainbow.

An interesting gesture of good sportsmanship was that of Mr. Vanderbilt in having Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith his guest on Saturday in the run from Newport. The power yacht Vita II which towed Endeavour across the Atlantic joined the fleet here on Sunday and went out today with Mrs. Sopwith and several friends, her husband sailing again on Rainbow.

The times of the cup yachts in the 32-mile run from Newport to Mattapoisett were as follows:

Yacht and owner	Time Elapsed	Corr'ct'd
Weetamoe, Mr. Boardman	4:43:53	4:10:18
Yankee, Mr. Adams	4:49:27	4:11:22
Vanitie, Mr. Lambert	4:47:48	4:13:08
Rainbow, Mr. Vanderbilt	4:52:59	4:14:54

French Girls Triumph In World Court Final

LONDON, Eng., Aug. 13 (AP)—A girls' basketball team from Oklahoma City University lost Saturday to the "Fine Little French Girls" team in a game for the "world's championship" in the women's world games at White City Stadium. The score was 34 to 23 and was played under international rules.

The French led, 13—11, at half time. Coral Warley of the Oklahoma team scored four of the Americans' six field goals.

Three women's world records were broken in the track and field games. Z. Koubkova, of Czechoslovakia, won the 800 meters in 2m. 12.4s., and Fraulein R. Englehardt, of Germany, ran the 80-meters hurdles in 11.6s., bettering Babe Didrikson's record of 11.7. Jadwiga Wajsowna, of Loland, tossed the discus 143ft., 8¼in.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	30	20	.600
Seattle	30	20	.600
Missions	28	22	.560
San Francisco	27	23	.540
Hollywood	27	23	.540
Oakland	22	28	.440
Sacramento	19	31	.380
Portland	17	33	.340

Results Aug. 11

Seattle 11, Sacramento 2.
Los Angeles 7, San Francisco 1.
Hollywood 3, Missions 1.
Portland 7, Oakland 4.
Portland 13, Oakland 8.

Results Aug. 12

Hollywood 5, Missions 3.
Hollywood 4, Missions 2.
Seattle 7, Sacramento 4.
Seattle 11, Sacramento 7.
Oakland 11, Portland 2.
Oakland 4, Portland 3.
San Francisco 6, Los Angeles 5.
Los Angeles 9, San Francisco 1.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	62	53	.539
Indianapolis	62	53	.539
Columbus	63	54	.535
Louisville	60	56	.517
Milwaukee	59	58	.504
Toledo	58	60	.492
Kansas City	51	65	.440
St. Paul	50	66	.431

Results Aug. 11

Toledo 3, Kansas City 1.
Toledo 4, Kansas City 3.
Columbus 7, Milwaukee 2.
Louisville 8, Minneapolis 3.
St. Paul 5, Indianapolis 2.

Results Aug. 12

Louisville 7, St. Paul 3.
Louisville 13, St. Paul 5.
Columbus 9, Kansas City 8.
Columbus 6, Kansas City 2.
Toledo 17, Milwaukee 9.
Toledo 7, Milwaukee 3.
Indianapolis 7, Minneapolis 6.

Laffoon and Sarazen Win

DANBURY, Conn., Aug. 13 (AP)—Ky Laffoon of Denver paired up with Gene Sarazen to win a best-ball exhibition golf match at the Ridgewood Country Club from George Ferrier, home club professional, and George McLachlan, the club champion. The score was 6 and 5. Laffoon, playing in a steady rain, turned in the best card for 18 holes, shooting a 68 on the par 71 course. Sarazen was one stroke behind, while McLachlan and Ferrier shot 75 and 82, respectively.

Sporting Around the Hub

PAIRINGS for the qualifying play of New Englanders for the national amateur golf championship in September indicates great golf in store. A field of 112 of the best in the New England battle, Aug. 21, in a 36-hole test at the Rhole Island Country Club, Barrington, R. I., for 25 places. New England has 27 places of the 180 to enter, and two of those places automatically go to Jesse Guilford and Francis Ouimet, former champions. That field of 112 on the Rhode Island course appears to be the fastest ever gathered in New England of local men.

★ ★ ★

Marblehead's Race Week saw enough canvas to tent several three-ring circus shows. Over 2000 boats were checked in eight races under the colors of the Corinthian, Eastern, Pleon and Boston yacht clubs. The best single mark was recorded under Corinthian's first race last Thursday when 309 were marked for a world record.

★ ★ ★

Harry Thompson Jr. of Manchester, Mass., threw a mighty scare into the national boy's tennis tournament by upsetting seeded players with regularity, but succumbed to Joe Hunt of Los Angeles in the final, 6—0, 6—2. It was good experience for Thompson and should prove invaluable to him in other tournaments.

★ ★ ★

Jesse Guilford went on a scoring rampage at Ould Newbury Saturday to click off a sub-par 69 as against the normal par figure of 75. His long-hitting actually amazed those well acquainted with the difficult course. Naturally his low scoring won the two-day open M. G. A. tournament honors.

★ ★ ★

The exacting and testing Boston Light swim, yesterday, took a toll of 13 out of 14 starters. Only Joe Hickey, a Dorchester milkman, could finish the swim, which was the twenty-fifth annual affair. He ploughed through the heavy waters, a distance of about 12 miles, in eight hours. It was his second attempt.

★ ★ ★

Little Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, winner of the Longwood women's singles last Friday, today stands as the chief threat to Helen Hull Jacobs, who is defending her United States lawn tennis title at Forest Hills, Long Island, this week. Miss Palfrey, oddly enough, was Miss Jacobs's courageous helper in this year's Wightman Cup series against England at Wimbledon. The local girl ranks fourth in the country and is the second highest ranking American player in the nationals. Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. holds No. 2 and Alice I. Marble, another Californian, holds No. 3 ranking. Both are out of competition.

★ ★ ★

At Wianno, Saturday, Mrs. William M. Shedden and Mrs. William A. Martin retained the Cape Cod women's doubles tennis title. They defeated Mrs. Daniel Caulkins and Mrs. C. P. Stone, 6—4, 5—7, 7—5. Margaret Cluett of Troy, N.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Irving Aaronson &	Musical Album of	Dance program....
5:15	"Skipper Jim".....	his orchestra.....	Popular Classics..	Organ Tones.....
5:30	Jackie Heller; orch...	"Hum & Strum".....	Melody Mart.....	"Jack Armstrong"...
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	NBC dance music..	Yankee Singers....	CBS vocal trio....
6:00	Three X Sisters.....	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	Balalaika orch....
6:15	U. S. Army Band.....	skits; music.....	Sports reports.....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; features.....	Features; news....	Merry-Go-Round .	CBS dance music..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	'Grandma's Trunk'	Uncle Bob Sher-	Double quartet....
7:00	Popular soloist.....	wood; circus band	Report; news.....	
7:15	Press-Radio News....	Gene and Glenn..	Nick Lucas; orch..	Local dance music.
7:30	NBC speaker.....	Af'r Dinn'r Revue:	Song Album.....	Market outlook....
7:45	Frank Buck.....	soloists; drama...	Boake Carter, news	Concert ensemble..
8:00	Jan Garber and his	Richard Himber's	Kate Smith; orch..	College-Home talk.
8:15	dance orchestra....	Orch.; soloist....	'From Old Vienna'	Melody Cruisers....
8:30	Ensemble Symphon-	Gladys Swarthout;	"Raffles,' the Ama-	ERA Civic Or., H.
8:45	ique; soloists.....	soloists; orch....	teur Cracksman".	E. Dickson, direc.
9:00	Greater Minstrels;	Gypsies Orchestra;	Evan Evans; orch..	Local dance music.
9:15	soloists; orchestra...	tenor soloist.....	Roy Helton.....	Organ; soloist....
9:30	Dramatic program,	Joe Cook; soloists;	Continental Orch.;	Soloist; orch.....
9:45	from network.....	vocal trio; orch..	pianist; trio.....	Report; news.....
10:00	National Music Camp	Gene Arnold; guest	Dick McGinley and	Wayne King and
10:15	Orchestra from In-	soloist; orch.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....
10:30	terlochen; soloist ...	Musical program..	Concert ensemble..	Leisure League of
10:45	Political discussion....	Gothic Echoes.....	Music; baseball...	America concert..
11:00	Reports; features.....	Forecasts; talks ..	News Service.....	CBS soloist.....
11:15	Don Bestor's Orch...	NBC dance music.	Glen Gray and	Sign off.....
11:30	Shep Fields and his	Carl Hoff and his	Casa Loma Orch....	
11:45	dance orchestra.....	orchestra	CBS dance music..	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Everett Smith.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-St. Louis game, Fred Hoey, reporter, from Fenway Park.
4:15 WEEI, "Old Trails of Daniel Boone and the Indians," Maj. J. Hampton Rich.
4:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Sir Hamilton Harty, conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, You and Your Government: "A New Charter for New York City."
8:00 WNAC, "Lavendar and Old Lace"; soloists; trio; pianos; orchestra.
8:00 WAAB, ERA Orchestra of Unemployed Musicians' concert program.
8:30 WBZ, Goldman Band Concert, Edwin Franko Goldman, conductor.
9:00 WEEI, ERA Orchestra of Unemployed Musicians' concert program.
9:00 WNAC, George Givot, dialect comedian; Edith Murray; Fred Rich's Orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, NBC Symphony Orchestra concert, Frank Black, conductor.
9:30 WEEI, Dramatic sketch, with Arthur Allen and Parker Fennelly.
9:30 WNAC, Richard Himber and his orchestra; Joey Nash, tenor soloist.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, "The Prince of Pilsen"; Gladys Swarthout; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 WAAB, Fray and Braggiotti, French and Italian pianists.
10:30 WBZ, "Tim Ryan's Rendezvous"; sketches and music.
10:30 WAAB, "Melodic Strings"; orchestral program from Toronto.
11:00 WAAB, "The Party Issues"; political discussion from Washington, D. C.

World Court Month by Month

* * *

Swiss Raise Issue of Reparations To Neutrals for Damages of War

* * *

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Switzerland's request to add the question of reparations for war damages suffered by Swiss citizens who lived in belligerent countries during the World War to the agenda of the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations in September, raises an important point of international law, on which it is expected that the World Court will be called to give an advisory opinion.

* * *

Have neutrals a right to reparations on the same basis of treatment as nationals of the belligerent countries? Who has to pay the reperations? On what basis should the reparations be valued? These three questions the court should answer, according to the Swiss reparation committee.

* * *

The damages claimed amount to some 75,000,000 Swiss francs (about $25,000,000), as far as Germany, France, Belgium and Italy are involved. The claims on Russia seem to have been abandoned, owing to the change of régime there, although Russia has been named as the principal debtor responsible for war losses suffered by Swiss subjects. The attempts of the Swiss Federal Council to obtain reparations, carried on since 1919, have been of no avail.

* * *

According to the Swiss reparation committee the problem has a much wider scope than only the safeguarding of the interests of Swiss citizens. So the following questions are held up for consideration: Could one during the World War touch without reason the personal liberty of the neutrals, in spite of international law? Could one deprive them, without protection or indemnity, of their goods through pillage expropriation or destruction? Consequently, would it be admissable in any future war bluntly to ignore international conventions based on the rights of men, declaring them to be nonexistent or not binding the parties any longer? Here the interests of all nations would seem to be at stake.

* * *

Moreover, the committee referred to the resolution passed at New York in September, 1930, by the International Law Association, which affirmed that any expropriation of aliens with regard to their possessions, rights or interests, call, in view of the rights of men for integral indemnification.

* * *

According to an advisory opinion obtained by the president of the Swiss confederation from two members of the federal tribunal, however, there does not exist any rule under the rights of men which would impose the obligation to treat aliens in the same way as nationals, as regards indemnification for damages. There it was held that any claims of the Swiss Government in this respect could only be founded on an extended interpretation of the treaties of domiciliation.

* * *

Meanwhile the World Court, which will probably resume its sessions about Oct. 10, is preparing to handle the Anglo-Belgian dispute now pending before the court, with regard to a claim made by the Government of the United Kingdom in respect of loss and damages alleged to have been sustained by Mr. Oscar Chinn in the Belgian Congo.

The Greenland case which the court dealt with in 1932 and 1933 is an illustration of the enormous amount of material which the court sometimes has to handle in big cases. After the Franco-Swiss free zone case, it is the most voluminous one the court ever had. The publications, just completed, comprise more than a dozen volumes, having all in all nearly 5000 pages of close print.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"LIFE BEGINS AT 8:40" (Shubert). John Murray Anderson's revue begins its second week—"improving with use" day by day. Cast includes Ray Bolger, Bert Lahr, Frances Williams and Luella Gear. 8:30.

Near-by Summer Theaters

COHASSET—"Minick," a comedy by Edna Ferber and George S. Kaufman, South Shore Players. Town Hall. 8:30.

DENNIS—"Autumn Crocus," with Rollo Peters and Mabel Taliaferro, who appeared in this play at the Hollis Theater last season. Cape Playhouse. 8:30.

PROVINCETOWN—"Pie in the Sky," by George Harris. A new play dealing with stock racketeering. Wharf Theater. 8:30.

MAGNOLIA—"The Year's Desire." Described as a "pagan passion play" depicting the central elements of nature worship. Presented by the Finnish Arts and Literary Group—organized to promote a better understanding in America of the art and literature of Finland. 8:30.

Movies

BOSTON — "Hat, Coat and Glove," with Ricardo Cortez. Adapted from a play by the German novelist, William Speyer. 11:15 a. m., 1:35, 3:55, 6:15, 8:35. Also "Manhattan Love Song," with Robert Armstrong and Dixie Lee.

PENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — George Brent, Bette Davis and Ann Dvorak in "Housewife," another triangle. Fenway at 2:21, 4:57, 7:33, 10:09. Paramount at 10:42 a. m., 1:29, 4:16, 7:03, 9:50. Also Alice Faye in a comedy, "She Learned About Sailors."

FINE ARTS—"Schubert's Dream of Spring." Gretl Theimer, heroine of "Zwei Herzen," in a Viennese romance, set to the music of Franz Schubert's melodies. 1, 4, 6:50, 10. Also a German production dealing with the French Revolution, "Danton."

KEITH'S—John Galsworthy's "One More River," with Diana Wynyard, Frank Lawton and Colin Clive. Other characters in this last of the Forsyte Saga, are played by Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Reginald Denny, Lionel Atwill and Alan Mowbray. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

METROPOLITAN—"She Loves Me Not," with Bing Crosby and Miriam Hopkins. Movie makers at work in spite of gangsters and other sources of interference, against a Princeton background. Vaudeville, 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:35, 10:25.

STATE — Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island," adapted—with the addition of an extra sob thrown in here and there—to the screen. With Wallace Beery as Long John Silver and Jackie Cooper as Jim Hawkins. Cast also includes Lewis Stone, Otto Kruger and Chic Sale. "The Flying Mouse" is a Silly Symphony included in the program. Ralph Nyland sings on the stage. 12, 2:20, 4:45, 7:15, 9:40.

UPTOWN—"The Life of Vergie Winters," with John Boles and Ann Harding. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. Also Jack Oakie in "Shoot the Works."

ORPHEUM—First Boston showings of "Paris Interlude," with Otto Kruger and Madge Evans. Adapted from the stage comedy, "All Good Americans." Vaudeville bill headed by "Times Square Revels." 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Castilian Memories"; Ethel Waters in "Bubbling Over"; "Dark Africa"; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Music

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—G. Roberts Lunger, conductor. Free concert. Walker Playground, Dorchester. 7.

Other Events

ERA YIDDISH CIVIC THEATER—"The Jewish King Lear," directed by Sander Bieber who also plays the title role. Yiddish section of ERA Civic Chorus and an ERA orchestra will provide music. Morris Pasternon has arranged and orchestrated ancient Jewish melodies. Admission free. Peabody Playhouse. 8.

TOMORROW

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meet at North Station for 5:22 train to Lynn.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Museum Treasures," by Mrs. Hayward. 11 a. m.

Weston Electrical Corp. Net

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—Weston Electrical Instrument Corp. and domestic subsidiary companies report for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $82,763 after charges, equal, after dividends on the class A stock, to 30 cents a share on the common. This compares with net loss of $79,186 in the first half of 1933.

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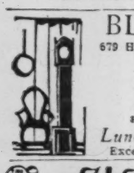

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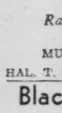

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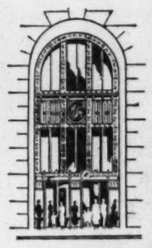

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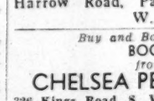

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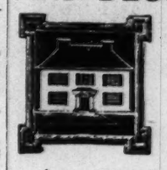

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Daily Features

All Nature

Condor

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Condor should be elected to honorary membership in the International Gliders Association. Certainly it is one of the most adept pilots known, and any amateur would do well to spend a few hours watching this master pilot of the Andes as it moves in great circles, descending and ascending without once flapping its wings. Hour upon hour it wheels and glides over mountains and valleys without any apparent exertion and with scarcely a vibratory movement.

But the size of this giant bird has often been overemphasized. When the Spaniards searching for El Dorado returned to their native land, they carried back with them the surprising tale that at last they had found the "roc" of Arabian fables. Accounts of alleged measurement indicate a wingspread of 16 feet or more. Then a few years later another writer described the condor and made it just a bit bigger, eighteen feet he said; a bird so colossal that it could never enter the forest. But the greatest tall story of all comes from the pen of a traveler who seriously gave the wingspread as 40 feet adding: "I measured it with my own hands."

In reality, the largest birds do have from 12 to 14 feet wing expansion, though nine or ten feet is the usual figure. Often larger than this great vulture is the giant white Albatross and the California Condor. All are carrion eaters.

In Lighter Vein

The Test

A man was presented with an account which he had good reason to believe had already been paid.

"Haven't I paid this account?" he asked the boy who had brought it to him.

"I don't know," came the reply.

"Does your master know?" the man asked.

"No, sir," said the boy.

"How do you know that?" the other continued.

"I heard him say so," the boy replied.

"And after that he had the impudence to send you to see if I knew, eh?" the man snapped.

"Well, you see, sir, it's like this. The boss don't know, I don't know, and you don't know. But if you pays again we shall all know."—*Answers.*

Interior Decorations

Skins on the flooring,
Horns on the wall
With the six-foot tarpon
That you caught last fall;
But a lithe, live kitten
By the broad hearthside
Is a finer decoration
Than a dead bear's hide.

—*Arthur Guiterman, in Saturday Evening Post.*

Preferred

The possibility of a landslide so intimidated the inhabitants of a little village that one couple decided to send their son, aged nine, to an uncle until the danger had passed. Three days later they received a telegram:

"Am returning boy. Please send landslide instead."—*Tit-Bits.*

Helping Out

Poet—"I wish to submit a poem of mine."

Editor—"All right, but I'm very busy now. Won't you please throw it into the waste basket yourself?"—*Pathfinder.*

As It Seemed

A judge's little daughter, who had attended her father's court for the first time, told her mother:

"Papa made a speech, and several other men made speeches to 12 men who sat all together, and then these 12 men were put in a dark room to be developed."—*Montreal Star.*

Today's Limerick

A man who resided in Gloucester
Had a cat, but finally loucester.
Said a neighbor, "Don't fret,
I will give you my pet,"
And over the back fence he toucester.

Quotation for Today

WHEN the world blames and slanders us, our business is not to be vexed at it, but rather to consider whether there is any foundation for it, any truth at bottom.

—CARDINAL NEWMAN

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Ananias of Damascus

ANANIAS OF DAMASCUS should be distinguished from two other personages who bear the same name in the New Testament: A high-priest who was one of Paul's accusers (Acts 24:1ff), and Ananias the husband of Sapphira (Acts 5:1ff.).

Ananias of Damascus had a nobler character than either of these men, and was widely respected as "a devout man according to the law" (Acts 22:12). In a vision he received the divine command to make his way to the house of a certain Judas, in the "street which is called Straight," and there heal Paul of the blindness which had come upon him at the moment of his conversion (Acts 9:8, 12).

At first Ananias demurred, having heard of Paul's former activities as a persecutor of the Christians; but when the message was repeated, he obeyed it and wrought the cure, praying that Paul might be "filled with the Holy Ghost" (Acts 9:17); moreover, it appears from Acts 22:16, that Ananias baptized the Apostle on this occasion.

Tradition has it that Ananias became Bishop of Damascus and was one of the 70 disciples whom the Way-shower sent forth.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Water Pens

I HAVE a vocation that has given me considerable means in the last five years—I call it the "Wonder Inkless Pen." All you do is dip the pen in water, then write.

I conceived the idea, when I visited a pencil factory which made indelible pencils. I thought, why not make a pen which would use colored ink powders?

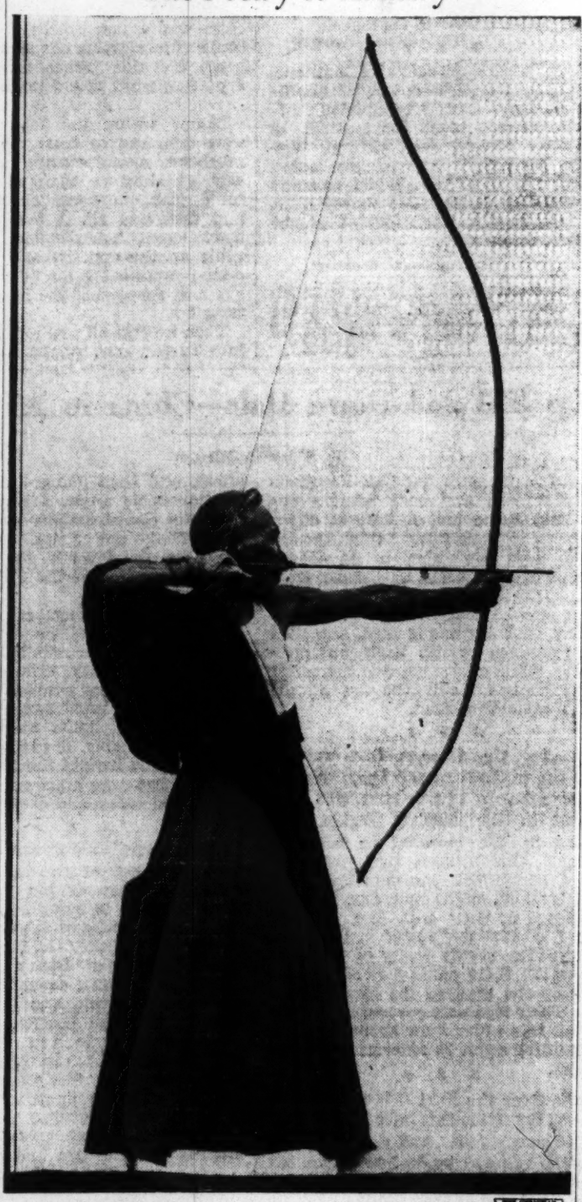
I bought the pen points wholesale, cost 75 cents a gross; and 10 cents worth of powder would coat 3000 pens. I mixed the powder with glue to the consistency of a heavy paste; then with a pointed stick I spread the paste on the pen point (inside) as far as the notch. I let pens dry for 24 hours, then inserted them in pen holders.

I get schoolboys to sell them for me, as well as Boy Scouts. The pens sell for 10 cents, or 3 for 25 cents; and the boys keep half for their trouble. In 1933 I sold 8000 pens; and this year to date, about 3500.

Anyone can do the same as I am doing. I guarantee the pens to write 500 letters, provided a person does not leave the pen too long in the water. I am over 70 years of age.

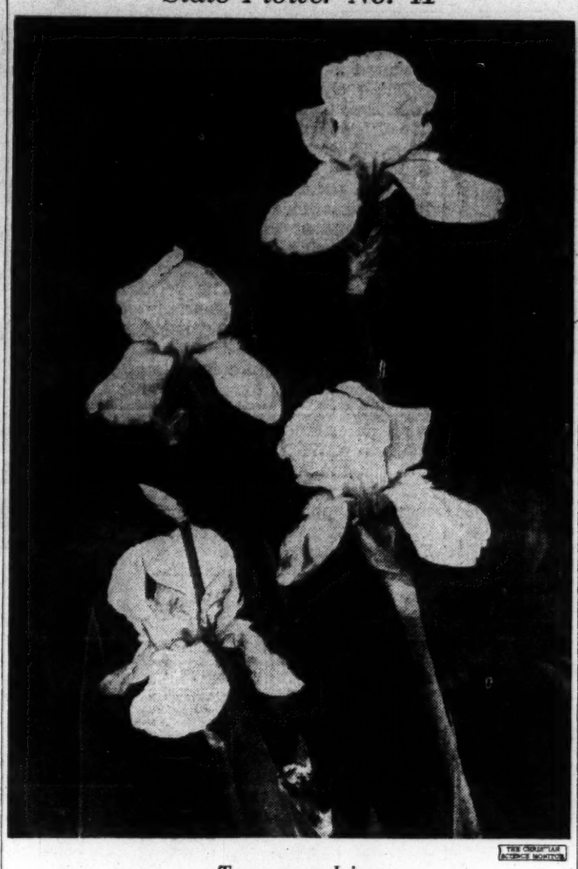
Thomas L. G.

The Poetry of Archery



Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif., Came Across This Japanese Expert With the Long Bow, and Recorded the Striking Picture for the Monitor Camera Club. Note That the Bow Is Gripped Below Center; While American and European Archers Hold the Bow at the Center.

State Flower No. 41



Tennessee: Iris

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

TENNESSEE'S first choice for a state flower was the beautiful passion flower, chosen by the Tennessee Horticultural Society, but in 1933 the Legislature officially deposed her in favor of the iris. No particular species was mentioned by the legislators, and citizens are left to make their own choice. No doubt the largest number would pick a cultivated variety, but there are others who would prefer the wild crested variety.

Ruskin proclaims the iris "the flower of chivalry, which has a sword for its leaf and a lily for its heart." Longfellow calls it a "flower born in the purple, to joy and pleasance." Certainly it is among the richest and stateliest of blooms, long the pride of the French nation, where it has come to be revered as the fleur-de-lis, or flower of Louis. It was adopted centuries ago as emblem of the royal house by that gallant young Crusader, Louis VII.

Parables of Safed the Sage

Vitamins and Calories

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

WE WENT, I and Keturah, unto a Feast. And the Feed was good, but the talk about it was Indecent. For the women talked of how to prepare a meal that had in it a requisite number of Calories and Carbohydrates and other such-like Immodest things, and the men talked about how Gladstone gave unto each bite of Steak Thirty and Two Chews and how Horace Fletcher chewed Seventy-three times upon One Bean.

And after they had talked this subject out, and then some, one of them said, Why is Safed silent, For we have not often known it thus.

And I answered them not.

And they pressed me, and asked me if I felt not well.

And I said, There be three things which I like not; yea four do I abominate. The first is Scandals. And the next is Anything which giveth unto one man a chance to Monopolize the Conversation, particularly if he be another than myself. And the third is stories of ocean travel which some fool doth always bring around to a story about Seasickness. And the last and most Indecent is talk about Digestion and Calories and other Infamies.

And they said, But surely it is meet that a man should know what goeth into the food, and whether it be wholesome,

And I said, It is better for him to marry a woman like Keturah, and trust her, and to keep himself ignorant about everything save that it tasteth mighty good and doth not cost more than his income.

And one of the women said, We are all studying about Foods and Balanced Rations, and it is natural that we speak of them when food is being eaten.

And I said, I would not have you Ignorant of Calories, nor would I have a Physician ignorant of Gizzards and Spleens, but I would forget them at the Table.

Now by this time the Conversation had gotten to where I might monopolize it, and I said,

Eating is not a Pretty Exercise. Dogs do carry away the bone, and gnaw it aloud and growl. But man hath learned to sit down at the table opposite to another man and not be disgusted at the sight. Yea, and I count it a high reach of Civilization when we can eat decently together But as for talking of the Constituent Parts of Food, I abhor it. I eat Food. not Calories; good, well-cooked, well-served, appetizing Eats, not Carbohydrates.

And I said, The dear Christ Jesus rejoiced that men at Table could talk of things other than food. And he took Bread and Drink and said, This do, in remembrance of me.

And they said, Wouldest thou then that we talk only of Religion at the Table,

And I said, Religion for me is the whole of Normal Life, and I would talk of all things Fine and High and Friendly and Mirthsome, for so the good Lord would have us do. But I would eat and give God thanks and forget about Calories and Digestion.

And one of the men said, Thou art right. I am Fed Up on this Calory Stuff. Let us cut it out.

And they all said, From this time forth all talk of Scandal, or Seasickness, or of things relating to Food and its Digestion is Taboo.

And one of them said, Was there not a fourth?

And the hostess replied, There was, but that would be hard on Safed. Therefore will we not include it.

Daily Anecdote

Lincoln's Memory

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AFTER the evacuation of Fort Sumter, in 1861, Major Anderson, who had been commandant, visited Washington and called at the White House to pay his respects to the President. After Lincoln had expressed appreciation for his conduct he asked: "Major, do you remember of ever meeting me before?"

"No, Mr. President," answered the major, "I have no recollection of ever having had that pleasure."

"My memory is better than yours," said Lincoln, "You mustered me into the service of the United States in 1832, at Dixon's Ferry, in the Black Hawk war."

Robert Anderson was a lieutenant at the time. It is interesting to note that another lieutenant whom Lincoln met on the same occasion was Lieut. Jefferson Davis, later president of the Confederacy.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sharing and Having

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MISS B——, a musician, being left alone in the large home of more prosperous days, had taken her studio furniture and established herself in smaller quarters not far from the old neighborhood.

The former home was offered for rent, and the returns were expected to play an important rôle in Miss Blank's budget, for the general financial stress had reduced the number of her piano pupils. Desirable and permanent tenants for the house, however, seemed difficult to find; and it had now been many months since the house had been occupied, and it was appearing quite neglected.

One day a lady with a child rang Miss B——'s doorbell. The child carried a small music roll. The teacher was delighted at the prospect of another pupil, for she loved teaching aside from the remuneration it brought. In this case it developed that if lessons could be arranged for, the possibility of full payment was rather remote, as the father was unemployed

Although it appeared that many things were more needed by the child than piano lessons, Miss B—— could understand the mother's solicitude for her child's musical progress.

Miss B——'s decision was: The child should go on with her musical studies. I have the talent she needs, and the time to share it. I will wait for my pay.

Later, impressed by the mother's refinement and deep interest in her child, Miss B—— made another decision: My house is standing empty while this unfortunate family is in a basement. This lady seems a reliable sort of person, one who would fulfill any obligation she assumed. Why not allow her and her family to move into my home even though they could pay no more for it than they are now paying for the basement?

The offer was made, and, needless to say, joyously accepted. Enthusiastic planning began immediately to replace the former outlook. As the house was much too large for the new tenants, they sought permission to fill it with other roomers. This was successfully done, and in a surprisingly short time the full amount of rent originally received for the house was placed by its grateful occupant in the teacher's hands.

Not only was the full item of rent restored to Miss B——'s budget, but by sharing her talent and home with those in need, she gained permanent and reliable tenants.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Farther, further (J. L. P.)—Use "farther" in relation to actual spacial distance. For example: "The house is *farther* from the station than I thought"; "We walked *farther* than we had intended"; "New York is *farther* from Chicago than is Cleveland."

Use "further" in referring to time, quantity, or degree; it commonly means "additional." Note these uses: "Nothing *further* could be said"; "We see no point in carrying the matter *further*"; "There is no necessity for making any *further* reference to the question."

It is true that many writers do not discriminate between the two words; but this point might well be remembered: Although "further" is occasionally used in the sense of "farther," "farther" should never be used in the sense of "further." "I cannot go a step *further*" has back of it the usage of certain good writers; but "I will have nothing *farther* to do with it" has no support.

Sentient (several inquiries)—The latest edition of Webster's New International Dictionary (just off the press) gives this word as two syllables, preferably. *Sen'-shent* is surely a step in the direction of common sense.

Brevities

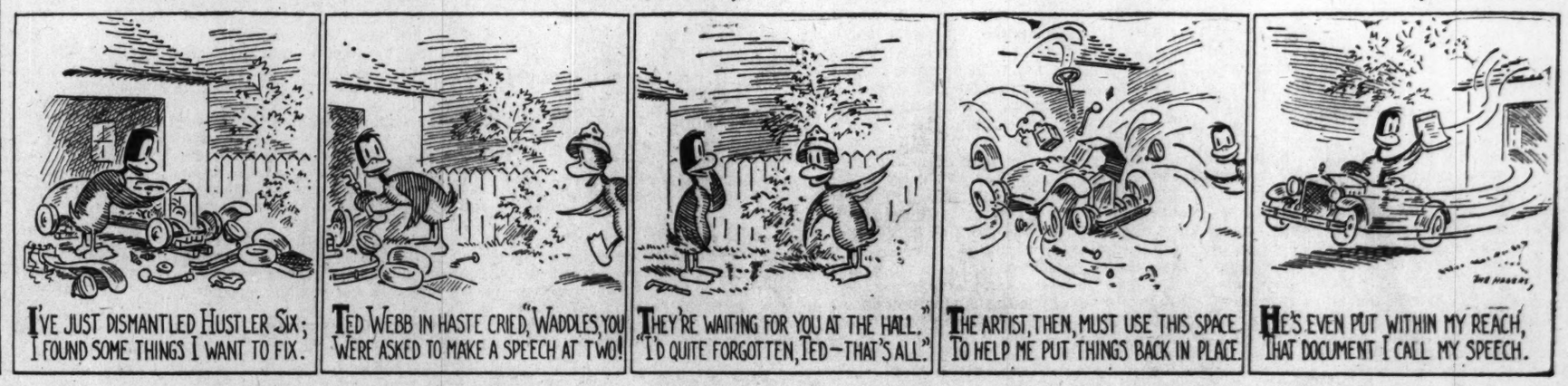
Daily Oklahoman: The "sticks" is that region where people can't enjoy hot rolls without taking some to the neighbors.

Dallas Journal: What kind of memorial stamp have they designed in case Mr. Farley happens to make a nice low golf score?

Detroit News: Someone defines a vacation as the time when it is possible to sleep late in the morning if one could.

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Artist Helps*

By THE HAGERS


I'VE JUST DISMANTLED HUSTLER SIX; I FOUND SOME THINGS I WANT TO FIX.
TED WEBB IN HASTE CRIED, "WADDLES, YOU WERE ASKED TO MAKE A SPEECH AT TWO!
"THEY'RE WAITING FOR YOU AT THE HALL." "I'D QUITE FORGOTTEN, TED—THAT'S ALL."
THE ARTIST, THEN, MUST USE THIS SPACE TO HELP ME PUT THINGS BACK IN PLACE.
HE'S EVEN PUT WITHIN MY REACH, THAT DOCUMENT I CALL MY SPEECH.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Paternalism—A Counterfeit

The World's Week

VERY often the world's advance can be read more easily in thought than action. So it has been with the last week. It boasted no outstanding occurrence such as the San Francisco general strike, the assassination of Dollfuss or the passing of Hindenburg, which marked recent weeks; its chief events were ideas.

Of course, there was news of action: President Roosevelt returned from Hawaii; Mussolini conducted a party purge of his own; in Minneapolis, the national guard aided the cause of striking truck drivers; Poland and Danzig patched up a customs dispute; Chancellor Hitler granted an amnesty to thousands of political prisoners; the American Government "nationalized" silver, paid Chicago school-teachers, organized cattle shipments out of drought areas, and failed to prevent a strike of 15,000 aluminum workers; British cotton manufacturers refused to sell anything more to Germany unless paid for former sales; in Antarctica, a rescue party found Admiral Byrd at his isolated weather outpost; Cuba took over operation of its telephone system.

But to a remarkable degree the week's news came from what men were thinking, especially from expression of opinion on one subject: government assumption of responsibility for citizens' economic welfare. In the United States, half a dozen important pronouncements centered on this question.

President Roosevelt, outlining federal plans for developing water power and preserving national resources, announced the New Deal would push on. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, warned business men that unless they found ways to provide more employment the Government would have to do it. Secretary Wallace outlined plans by which the AAA will continue a modified crop control program, and Professor Tugwell, Undersecretary of Agriculture, coined a new epithet—"cannibalism"—to describe opponents of government-managed farming. Senator Borah came out for a central bank to "take currency control out of the hands of private interests," but said the Government was allying itself with the chinch bug and the cornborer in its efforts to restrict production. Henry P. Fletcher, chairman of the Republican National Committee, charged that the Government is reviving the feudal system, controlling land and fostering dependence of the individual upon rulers.

Perhaps more penetrating than any of these was an exposé by Dr. Robert A. Millikan, president of California Institute of Technology, of the insidious growth of paternalism. Dr. Millikan warned, not merely of the tendency of government to take over the "ownership and operation of everything," but also of the tendency of citizens to let government do their thinking and working for them. This is seen not only in a present reliance on government to defeat depression but in old familiar forms such as pensions, subsidies, tariffs and other federal favors.

As Dr. Millikan says, men have learned to build an irrigation ditch instead of sending snakes to find the rain god. But now they think only government is omniscient or omnipotent enough to direct the ditch digging. They have taken over something of the Indian snake dancers' attitude toward the "Great White Father" in Washington. Increasingly they are expecting government to double for Deity. They fail to see that paternalism is merely a counterfeit of the true Fatherhood. And in their easy reliance on government they forget to rely on God and on their own God-given abilities.

Of course, a growing economic interdependence has made coöperation on a wide scale imperative, and so far government often seems the best agency for such coöperation. There is every reason to be grateful for many of the Government's services in helping one part of the community to relieve the distress of another, as in the present drought situation. And until some other method of coöperative endeavor is developed we must welcome many governmental efforts to make repairs in the economic machinery and help to coördinate it.

Yet it is perilously easy to go too far; to pass from repairing to actual operation. And the shirking quality in mortal thinking is always too ready to let a dictator or a demagogue hand it food and opinions. Never was there greater need for men to demonstrate genuine initiative and independence.

Silver Jubilee of King George

AN EMPIRE conference somewhat similar to that held at Ottawa in 1932 is to take place in London next May. The occasion is that of the celebration of the "Silver Jubilee"—completion of 25 years on the British throne—of King George V.

Subject to political events, the Prime Ministers of all the self-governing nations of the British Commonwealth have accepted government invitations to be present. Conversations upon outstanding "Imperial" questions are to take place. In particular the position in the British Empire of the Irish Free State is ripe for discussion. Mr. Eamon de Valera, President of the Executive Council of that State, has announced that "in existing circumstances" his Government will not be represented at the jubilee.

These circumstances are unique. The Irish Free State is nominally a full member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. These nations are individually independent, but are associated with one another through the sovereignty of a King acknowledged by all. The present government of the Irish Free State no longer actively professes allegiance to that King. It is also engaged in a tariff war with Great Britain. The refusal of its responsible head to be represented at the jubilee marks a definite severance.

The possibilities of the situation must be faced. The Empire is no static body, but a continually developing entity. The greatness of its past in no way necessarily determines the rôle it is to play in the future. Whether or not that rôle is to be of a magnitude commensurate with what has gone before, depends in large measure upon the statesmanship with which such problems as that of the Irish Free State are handled.

A New Dress

READERS of the Monitor will discover that the familiar expanse of the editorial page is somewhat changed in this issue. It is an old friend wearing a new dress.

Among the satisfactions felt by all Monitor staff members is the lively interest taken in the newspaper by its readers. We believe that the new arrangement of the editorial page will please readers because it will permit the publication daily of material appealing to more varied interests and tastes.

The first issue of the Monitor in 1908 contained an editorial page of only three very wide columns, chiefly filled with editorials, and with a border around the entire page. The border was dropped in 1915, the page was made four columns wide, and some features were added. In 1923 there began the so-called "Fourth Column" articles, appearing in the last column of the page. Later, these lighter articles appeared in the "Northeast Corner." They became a distinctive feature not only of the editorial page, but of the Monitor itself. They will be continued in a position only a degree west by south. For a time in 1924 the page appeared with six columns of equal width, but in the late summer it became a five-column page and has so continued for the last year.

Aside from a brief period in 1922 when cartoons were printed on the page, no illustrations were used until February 12, 1930, when a woodcut of Abraham Lincoln's head, done by Dwight C. Sturges, appeared with an article by William R. Rathvon. During the last year there have been a number of pen-and-ink portraits by Mr. Sturges illustrating articles on the page, notably the series of Celebrities Off Parade by William Dana Orcutt, which began in June.

The Wide Horizon column, which will be a regular feature of the page, makes it possible to present every day a special article dealing with interesting trends, events, and personalities in all parts of the world. It will be possible to print more letters than for some time, and all without sacrificing any of the good things that readers have come to enjoy in the past. In short, we believe that while retaining dignity and authority, the page will be more varied in content and more attractive in appearance.

Chile and Paraguay

WARS between two nations are indefensible on general grounds, and the present struggle between Paraguay and Bolivia is far from an exception to the rule. With nation after nation joining in an embargo on arms to the main combatants, it would seem that the displeasure of the world had been expressed emphatically enough. The embargo, which is a measure of last resort because all others have failed to bring either of the contestants to their senses, seems to be straining the evasive talents of Paraguay and Bolivia. These nations have found loophole after loophole in the peace plans offered them, they have multiplied excuses for continuing to fight, and they have piled high arguments to justify themselves and the holocaust to which they are parties.

War between two nations is indefensible on specific grounds, when the two nations mainly concerned seek to involve others or to defend themselves by hiding behind the skirts of their neighbors. Bolivia claims that the embargo on arms favors Paraguay and is therefore unfair. Paraguay has openly accused Chile and the Chilean Foreign Minister of having more than an academic interest in the struggle, and as a result Chile and Paraguay are now at odds, with Argentina and Uruguay attempting to heal the breach.

Chile and Paraguay are withdrawing their diplomatic representatives, and their quarrel seems deeper than it appeared at first. In view of many repeated past performances, in the light of the degraded morale and civilization of a nation at war, it is not too bold to suggest that possibly this move of Paraguay is a sympathy-garnering gesture, rather than the expression of real concern over a matter which seemed to have been satisfactorily explained. In such manner does war blunt the moral sense and insult the intelligence.

The Casual Day

Il Sometimes-Sword-Rattling Duce will put on his big boots in a few days. He will take his cabinet out for a taste of war. Maneuvers in which they will participate are to be carried on under real barrages. Gas mask drills are to be made more realistic than usual by employment of tear gas. Even so the experience will not be "tough" enough to show cabinet members what war is like. The mud will not be deep enough. The rats will not be numerous enough. The nights will not be dank enough. The stench will not be thick enough. And the maneuvers will not last long enough.

THE CASUAL WEEK

Henceforth all silver bullion goes to Uncle Sam by proclamation; a law that must sound fine to those who hoarded it on speculation. New York is having quite a fight to get a brand-new city charter. Somehow the "boys" cannot unite when blocked by "deals" and "swaps" and "barter." Vienna finally receives von Papen in his new position, but does not state that she believes too confidently in his mission. The President is back again and weighty problems wait attention, demanding all the best that men can give in action and intention. F. W.

We know that the capital of the State of New York is Albany; of Washington, Olympia; of Delaware, Dover; of Alabama, Montgomery; of California, Sacramento; of Connecticut, Hartford; of Florida, Tallahassee; of Nevada, Carson City; of Massachusetts, Boston; of Tennessee, Nashville; of Utah, Salt Lake City; of North Dakota, Bismarck; of Ohio, Columbus; of Rhode Island, Providence; of Vermont, Montpelier; of Maine, Augusta; of Indiana, Indianapolis; of Iowa, Des Moines. And we could go on.

Nevertheless, in our morning mail:

My Dear Sir:

In the Monitor of Monday, Aug. 6, C. W. M., in The Casual Day, seems to be himself laboring under the error that New Orleans is the capital of Louisiana. However, I am sure that if reminded he would correct himself and assure us that, wherever the Honorable Mr. Long resides, "Bat and Ruse" is the capital.

S. G. H.

Baton Rouge *is* the capital of Louisiana. The Casual Day does not claim infallibility on facts—merely on opinions. After all, can *you* name the capitals of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Oregon, Wisconsin, Kentucky? Or can you name, without a textbook to help you, as many state capitals as we name above? If so, how long have you been out of school? Frankly, we couldn't.

And we are reminded of the Philadelphia editor who said: "We have our faults but infallibility is not one of them." C. W. M.

Channel Port

Drawn by J. R. E. Howard in "A Wayfarer on the Seine," by E. I. Robson. Courtesy of Houghton Mifflin Co.

A View of Honfleur, Typical of Old Normandy Towns.

Night Boat to France

OF COURSE it is "smart" to cross the English Channel by air these days. It gets you to Paris "with so little fuss and bother." But—what they don't tell you—it robs you of that priceless experience: the graduated thrill of approaching a strange land.

If you would taste the full adventure in your first jaunt from London to Paris, by all means cross the channel by boat, preferably at night and alone. If your means are moderate you will go down from London in a third-class coach to the little port at Newhaven.

Newhaven! End of the line! Passengers for France this way! You are herded along through narrow fenced lanes, like animals. At one end somebody seizes your bag and at the other it miraculously appears again. And then, following a nod from the inspector, you see your boat, so small and so close by that you hadn't even noticed her.

I felt a pang of uneasiness on first sight of that vessel as she lay there breathing quietly, little more than a glorified tug. But a moment later my muscles had tightened with expectancy. Here was a new smell: a penetrating blend of lubricating oils and stewed cabbage! Was this France, already, or just a parting whiff of old England?

Lamps within the tubby little ship were dim, staring from remote corners overhead, manufacturing more in the way of shadows than of light. One could pick one's way about cautiously and that was all. A few bunks, little black caves, honeycombed one section while on the opposite side stood three tables, presumably intended for diners, but now supporting the heads of sleepy travelers.

Then we cast off and soon were nosing into deep water. Engines churned beneath us while the lights made moving shadows on the walls. It was useless to attempt sleep amid those stalking shadows, and with the air heavy with the stench of hot oil. So I climbed to the open deck above, eager to feel the strength of a mid-December gale. Wind hit me in the face like cold wet towels, but I was grateful for its sudden cleansing force.

Groping around to the lee side I planted my back against the warm iron of the funnel, bracing my legs, and listened to windy music in the rigging overhead. We were virtually chopping our way through the channel, pitching headlong into deep diagonal troughs only to be tossed up again on succeeding mounds of water. As we rose and fell, dived and yanked back again, the pulse of the wind followed the ship's rhythm, rising to a veritable shriek as we stretched up over high waves, then droning moodily when we plowed into the hollows between.

At last our lurching seemed less violent. Stars were more fixed and the wind was easing off a bit. A warm flash of excitement coursed through me. Turning impulsively I saw a lighthouse winking from shore. It was France! That land of romance, fashion, quaint peasants, and good food! At last I was to lay hold of it, feel it, smell it, walk on it and sleep in it!

Thuds from below deck told me that passengers had waked up and were reaching for bags, bumping into chairs. Their cradle had ceased rocking, warning them that the firm soil of France was near. A few minutes later we cut into a narrow channel, leaned hard to starboard, then drifted softly into a miniature harbor flanked with high sea walls.

The tide was so low that it seemed at first as though we had arrived unseen except by a few dull lights which looked from warehouse windows. Then further along I spied a dock hand, so still as to appear almost a part of the hawser on which he sat. Suddenly he stretched up, a gaunt giant raising his arms over his head. A sharp cry from his lips and three mates swelled up out of the shadows. In less than a minute they had bound us securely to the pier, then idled disdainfully by the gangplank to watch the unloading of their "catch."

Dieppe! The Normandy coast! The warm yellow lights of a railway café welcomed me. A swarthy little *garçon*, sputtering syllables strange to me, pointed to a table and brought me something to eat. I tasted nothing, for I was too preoccupied with the music of unfamiliar tongues, fascinated by endless gesturing, and crowded with the thrill of being alone in a new land.

Soon it is 2:30 a. m. . . . A crescendo of scraping chairs, tips tossed on tables, and travelers straining into overcoats: a general shuffle toward the Paris express which wheezes contentedly just outside the restaurant. . . . A groan, a lurch and we roll away into the blackness.

My compartment is shared with an Englishman who, after a few mutterings about the shortcomings of French railway engineers, has already slumped into slumber. . . . Sleep! How does he do it? And yet, scarcely five minutes later, I am unwittingly following his lead. Still wishing that my open eyes could see, I am aware now that they are closing, drawn down by the monotonous sound of steel on steel. . . . Clickety-clack, clickety-clack, clickety-clack, I'm riding-in-France, I'm-riding-in-France, clickety-clack, I'm-riding-in-France, clickety-clack, I'm-riding-in-France. . . .

WALLACE PATCH.

Up Hill and Down Dale—China in America

By Sisley Huddleston

ONE is prepared for San Francisco. Stevenson and Jack London and Bret Harte and a host of others have sung its praises. But I think the approach adds something to its charm. Perhaps one has come, as I came, from the cold North across the American desert. It may be that there was a fog on the bay. Probably one is tired. And then San Francisco reveals itself unforgettably in all its effulgence, and thereafter San Francisco heads the list of the world's attractive cities.

Crossing the Desert: One watches from the windows of the train the unfolding miles of barren land. One goes to bed in the desolate region. One wakens in the morning to complete bareness. One marvels that men pioneered across this interminable territory, trekking night and day, without knowledge of their goal. And yet, just when I, comfortably seated in the train, was growing utterly weary of the endless waste, there came a flood of sunshine on the crest of the bleak mountains. Their tops were covered with snow and on this white snow shone the sun. A beautiful sight. It redeemed the wilderness.

Rails Over the Sea: It is not really a sea, but the Great Salt Lake has an area of 2000 square miles, and right across it runs the railroad track. For a hundred miles we traveled on a narrow causeway. From the windows on either side we seemed to overhang the water. Our train converted itself, as it were, into a ship.

The Wasatch Mountains of Utah rimmed the vast expanse of water. Around us, as far as the eye could see, uninhabited space. A complete calm. No sound save the sound of the train. The still waters burnished by the sun.

Fog Horns: My first impression of San Francisco was not altogether favorable. It was a chilly, misty morning. Fog horns emitted lugubrious sounds. Now and again a gray apparition emerged suddenly out of the bay, and as suddenly disappeared. And then it was borne in on me that fog horns, unpleasant as they sound, serve an exceedingly useful purpose. We ought to be grateful to them.

The Story City: I learned to love the story city, as Frank Norris called it. But no book can convey its fascination. It is builded on seven hills. It stands up magnificently from the Pacific. I will confess that when my taxicab first drove head foremost at an almost perpendicular street, and then plunged downward at an impossible angle, I hung onto the seat. But compensations were innumerable—along the shore, through the parks, by the Presidio, by the Spanish mission—a blend of the Riviera, of Naples, and of Sicily.

Above all, I remember ascending a height to a lofty terrace on which stood a great tower, after midnight, and looking across the bay. Overhead an immense velvet sky studded with stars. Before me the great sweep of the bay with twinkling lights and huge rocks rising impregnably. It was splendid with romance, and beyond the immediate romance there were hints and glimpses of the storied ocean and of exotic lands.

Chinatown: Window shopping has always been one of the amusements of my leisure moments, but in Chinatown I was tempted to buy everything I saw. The pagoda gables which overhang the streets really shelter the largest Chinese colony outside of China. I wandered about the bazaars, examining the embroidered garments and hangings, the lacquers and the brasses, the sandalwood boxes, the tea sets, the thousand and one curios. I ate in the real Chinese restaurants, lit by Chinese lanterns.

It is of course at night that Chinatown is most alluring. Visitors need have no apprehension. These exotic streets are brightly lit. They are well behaved.

Yellow Poppies: Sacramento, the capital of California, is low lying in the valley, with many fine buildings besides the State Capitol in its wooded park—cathedrals, and city hall, and county courthouse, and public library, and art gallery, and schools. It is the center of the deciduous fruit region.

Yet somehow Sacramento will always be represented for me by a few score yellow poppies. I had duly admired all that there was to admire—and there was much. Then I went to the large room in which I was, after the luncheon, to speak.

On the white cloths there were flowers which were unfamiliar to me. The sunshine streamed through the windows, and the yellow flowers on the tables looked like molten fragments of the sunshine. Their touch was soothing to me as their color was delightful.

"What is this yellow flower?" I asked.

"It is the yellow poppy of California. It grows in numberless profusion. You have come when the yellow poppy is at its best."

The symbol of Sacramento—the yellow poppy of California.

Mirror of Opinion

For Social Advancement

NEW materials and construction methods in brick, concrete and steel, new precision instruments and new tools are available for business enterprise. Through centuries civilized society has been moving definitely toward the development of tools to reduce physical burdens and in order to bring necessary or desirable goods within the means of possible users. This transformation of raw materials by the coöperation of natural and human forces lies at the foundation of social advancement.

In my judgment, we need a more general acceptance of the engineering method of studying a problem. Social restraints are necessary, but invention, discovery, application of engineering and business enterprise should have incentives which will help to create a better deal.—*R. L. Sackett, Pennsylvania State College, at Century of Progress Exposition.*

The Wide Horizon

World Views and Reviews

President and People

By Erwin D. Canham

NOT even his sharpest critics have accused President Roosevelt of being an inexpert politician. He has been surveying the nation in two senses—first, in a month's intellectually solitary cruise on broad seas, during which he could study the forest of public opinion from afar and as a whole, and second, during a week's swing across the continent, inspecting at first hand the individual trees.

Both kinds of observation persuaded him to turn his Administration still further toward the Left, toward more reforms in the old order, more experiment with things which people vaguely or intensely feel need improving, toward more aggressive liberalism.

In taking this course, the American President is following a well-defined political philosophy, which he first explained early in his 1932 campaign, at the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco, just two years ago this month. He is also doing what he believes the majority of the American people insist must be done. He thus attempts to carry out the task of a President: to lead opinion, as well as to be a faithful respecter of the general will.

But the difficulty, now obvious in the criticism of Mr. Roosevelt which is to be heard so widely, lies in an interpretation of where the American people want to be lead. In the President's view, the majority want him to go still further toward the Left. On the basis of my own five-week study of opinion in dozens of communities from Atlantic to Pacific, it seems to me that in this he accurately reflects the wishes of the numerical majority.

However, the President has often said in conversation that he believes the issue in 1936—if not in 1934—will not be between liberalism and conservatism, but between liberalism and radicalism. He did not make that clear in his important pronouncement at Green Bay, but contented himself with expounding liberalism and lambasting the conservatives. When, and if, he begins pouring the same hot shot into the radical camp, he will cause profound satisfaction in cautious circles throughout the country.

Yet the insistent demand for action from the Left Wing, which makes the impending alignment one of liberalism of the Roosevelt variety versus radicalism, is far greater than most people imagine. People in the East have little conception of the strength of the radical movement west of the Mississippi. I would list three main component parts:

First, there are the urban working classes, from Kohler and Minneapolis, where severe strikes are even now in action, to the coast cities, where industrial peace is happily being patched up. These workers, seeing apparently improving conditions around them, and being promised collective bargaining under Article 7a of NIRA, are ready prey for agitation, which often takes a Communist and subversive tinge. Is the answer to their problem the ruthless suppression of the Reds, often by means of private armed bands? President Roosevelt thinks not. Most leaders of national thought, including eminent political opponents of the President, also think not. They believe that constructive remedy of the conditions against which workers strike, and which made them prey for subversive agitation, is the only answer.

But labor is not the only field for radicalism. There are the farmers, whose long-accumulating mood of despondency has been partially assauged by Government AAA checks, but intensified by the trials of the drought. In such states as the Dakotas, Nebraska, Iowa, Montana, this bitter feeling is strong and tragic. It is either extreme liberalism, as in Wisconsin, or outright radicalism, as in Minnesota.

The third element on the Left Wing comes from the sort of people who in California are supporting the gubernatorial candidacy of Mr. Upton Sinclair. They are neither discontented farmers nor unruly labor, strictly speaking, but a sort of stranded population without much hope, rightly or wrongly, under the present economic system. They are the people who first flocked to Technocracy, and later to the Utopian Society. The soberest observers believe there are 300,000 of these people in southern California. Such an element must be reckoned with before it becomes a revolutionary instead of a reformist group.

Such is the West that President Roosevelt saw.

But it doesn't take into account the strong body of conservative opinion. Business leaders in the West as in the East, and the middle classes in the smaller towns, are sharply critical of the Administration's experiments. Seldom has such a sharp cleavage been seen in American opinion. Never before has a President been called a "Red" by so many people. Today many are just as sharply anti-Roosevelt as the cheering mobs across the country were pro-Roosevelt.

The President has not yet taken cognizance of them. It seems to me that he must do so. The American Chief Executive must be responsive not alone to the numerical majority, but in so far as possible to the whole people. It may be that the President, after firing off his Left-Wing ammunition at Green Bay, now intends to turn around and do his best for the other side. If so, the nation will await the event with eagerness.